

Final report

OWMC

**Ontario
Waste Management
Corporation**

A provincial crown corporation.

**Museum of
Indian Archaeology (London)**

SITE ASSESSMENT
PHASE 4B:
ARCHAEOLOGY AND EARLY HISTORY

Prepared for
The Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Submitted By

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)
An Affiliate of the University of Western Ontario

August 1987

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)



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Attention: Ms. B.J. Sakauye,
Environmental Planner

Re: Site Assessment, Phase 4B: Archaeology and Early History

We are please to forward the final copy of our Phase 4B
technical report.

The report discusses native archaeological sites and early
nineteenth century historic sites discovered and/or documented
on O.W.M.C.'s Preferred Site (LF-9C) through archaeological
survey and archival research.

We thank you for this opportunity to be of service and trust
that the report fulfills your requirements.

Yours very truly,

Robert J. Pearce, Ph.D.,
Project Archaeologist.

PJR:p
Enc.

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STUDY TEAM

This study was carried out by the Museum of Indian Archaeology (1600 Attawandaron Road, London, Ontario, N6G 3M6), An Affiliate of The University of Western Ontario, London, as an independant subconsultant with Gartner Lee Associates Ltd., Markham.

Liaison personnel with Gartner Lee Associates included Mr. David Osmond (Associate), Mr. E. Grant Anderson (Associate), and Mr. Jim Furlong (Operations Manager).

Museum of Indian Archaeology personnel for the OWMC Phase 4B study were as follows:

William D. Finlayson, Ph.D. Executive Director and Consulting Archaeologist	-Technical Guidance and Quality Review
Robert J. Pearce, Ph.D. Project Archaeologist	-Project Manager -Supervisor of Data Collection and Analysis -Site Assessment Team Consultant -Report Writing
Karen M. Niece, B.A. Assistant	-Data Collection and Analysis -Graphics and Field Photography
Les Howard Field Assistant	-Data Collection (Fieldwork)
Cindy Hooper	-Word Processing
Patricia van Dyk	-Administration

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Museum extends sincere gratitude to the staff of the following institutions for their assistance in carrying out the archival research documented herein:

-Special Collections Room, St. Catharines Public Library (especially Ms. Christel Haeck and Ms. Ruth Payne)

-Niagara North Land Registry Office, St. Catharines

-Reference and Special Collections Room, Brock University Library, St. Catharines (especially Mr. John Burtniak)

-Regional and Special Collections, D.B. Weldon Library, University of Western Ontario, London (especially Mr. Ed Phelps and Mr. John Luttman)

-Public Archives of Ontario, Grenville Street, Toronto

-The Museum also extends gratitude to Mr. Clarence Beamer who lives adjacent to OWMC Site Lf-9C and was interviewed for this project since he is a direct descendant of one of the first settlers in the area

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This report was undertaken on behalf of the Ontario Waste Management Corporation. It provides a description and results of limited archaeological survey on Site LF-9C in the fall of 1985, and of extensive archival research on the early history (circa A.D. 1797-1900) of the properties encompassing LF-9C and of the families who originally settled there in the nineteenth century.

SCOPE AND METHODS

The original scope of the Museum of Indian Archaeology's research during Phase 4B was to include an archaeological survey of the entire area of LF-9C, using a variety of techniques (surface survey, test pitting, strip ploughing). This work was subsequently modified by OWMC to the extent that most of the archaeological survey has been deferred until a later date (pending MOE approval to proceed with the proposed facilities on LF-9C). As a result, limited archaeological survey (of two cultivated fields and of selected locations that were to be disturbed by geoscience investigations) conducted in the fall of 1985 represent the only fieldwork carried out by the Museum on LF-9C as part of Phase 4B.

Archival research constituted the main scope of the revised work programme and its results form the main body of this report. The archival research was designed to ascertain if there were potentially significant historic sites on LF-9C, such as an early nineteenth century house which is no longer standing today.

One of the aims of the archival research was to trace the complete history of land ownership for each parcel of land on LF-9C, to determine when each parcel was first settled and by whom. This led to further documentation of individual families who lived on LF-9C from the early 1800s until after 1900, to determine the nature and significance of the first structures built on LF-9C.

Methods involved in the archival documentation included extensive use of published documents and unpublished sources at various libraries and other institutions (i.e Niagara North Land Registry Office; Public Archives of Ontario), as outlined in Section 7.

MAIN FINDINGS

The findings of the Museum's research included both prehistoric Native archaeological sites (pre-A.D. 1550) and non-standing historic (nineteenth century) sites.

Although no significant archaeological sites were discovered during the limited Phase 4B fieldwork, one significant archaeological site remains on LF-9C; the site (AgGu-25) was previously documented during Phase 4A [Museum of Indian Archaeology 1985 (66-67; 72; 96): OWMC Site Selection Process, Phase 4A: Selection of a Preferred Site(s) - Archaeology].

Phase 4B archival research led to the documentation of a former "community" on and adjacent to LF-9C in the mid to late nineteenth century. This unnamed "community" had all of the characteristics of a small hamlet, including a church, a school (formerly located on LF-9C), a store, a "hub manufacturing" business (on LF-9C), and several residences. This community consisted of members of several different Schram and Beamer families, as well as members of the Dawdy, Hartwell, Phillips, Graham, and Dalrymple families. The first settlers in the area were members of the Schram (circa 1830) and Beamer (circa 1850) families. A school was constructed on LF-9C in 1842 or

1845, and a church was built adjacent to LF-9C in 1866. Mr. Nelson Hartwell operated a "hub manufacturing" or "turner" business on LF-9C between 1860 and the 1890s, and his daughter Eliza and son-in-law Jacob Schram ran a "grocery" across the road (south side of Vaughan Road East) from LF-9C.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

LF-9C contains at least one significant archaeological site, AgGu-25, identified as a Late Archaic period (circa 2500 B.C.) camp. Mitigation (archaeological excavation) is recommended for this site prior to the initiation of construction associated with OWMC's proposed facilities on LF-9C. Section 6.0 of this report discusses the nature of archaeological mitigation.

LF-9C also contains several non-standing historic sites, the precise locations of which have yet to be determined.

The non-standing historic sites documented as being once present on LF-9C include several frame farm houses built during the period 1870-1900; these are not considered to be historically significant since Gainsborough Township today has numerous examples of these types of houses.

However, there were at least six structures on LF-9C that are considered to be historically significant. These include four log houses built during the period 1830-1860, a log school built in 1842 or 1845 and used as a school until 1860, and a workshop used by Nelson Hartwell between 1860 and the 1890s for his business as a hub manufacturer/turner/wheelwright.

The school was moved in 1860 to an adjacent lot (Lot 19, Concession 3). We were unable to ascertain whether the original log structure on Lot 18 (south edge of LF-9C) was physically moved to Lot 19, or whether a new log school was built on Lot 19. The possibility remains that the original log school built on LF-9C in 1842 or 1845 was abandoned (when a new log school was

built on Lot 19 in 1860) and that it was subsequently used by Mr. Hartwell as his place of business.

It is recommended that archaeological survey be carried out to attempt to pinpoint the precise locations of these former structures (i.e. the log school, Mr. Hartwell's business, and the four log houses) and that, if successfully located, mitigative excavations be carried out on each of them.

Since a majority of the archaeological survey initially planned for Phase 4B was deferred, it will be necessary to complete the survey at a later date. This should include all land on LF-9C that was not surveyed as part of Phase 4A or Phase 4B. Such survey could result in the discovery of additional archaeological and/or historic sites that are significant and would require mitigation.

Archival research and archaeological survey are also recommended for any areas which may be impacted by off-site facilities, such as the proposed pumphouse on the Welland River and pipeline from it, along Heaslip Road, to LF-9C.

The Museum has identified one site of historical significance adjacent to LF-9C. If this area is to be impacted by any proposed facilities, mitigative excavation is recommended prior to such impact. This site is the former location of a "grocery" operated from 1861 to the 1890s by Jacob and Eliza Schram, at the southwest corner of the intersection of Heaslip Road and Vaughan Road East.

Another site of possible historical significance was the former Episcopal Methodist Church, located on the northwest corner of Lot 19, Concession 3 (southeast corner of the intersection of Schram Road and Highway 20, adjacent to LF-9C). This church was built in 1866 and remained in use as such until the 1920s. In the 1930s it was sold to the Book family and converted to a garage. The structure was demolished during the summer of 1986, thereby negating a recommendation for its preservation.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

This report describes the results of research conducted by the Museum of Indian Archaeology in terms of the archaeology on and early history of Site LF-9C. The research was carried out on behalf of the Ontario Waste Management Corporation as part of their Phase 4B Site Assessment Programme, involving detailed field and technical studies of the site (LF-9C) selected by OWMC in September 1985 as the preferred location for an industrial waste treatment and disposal facility [east half of Lot 17 and all of Lot 18, Concession 3, Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara (formerly Gainsborough Township, Lincoln County)].

1.2 SCOPE AND AIMS

The intent of OWMC Phase 4B, Site Assessment, was to conduct detailed field programmes and technical studies to verify, define, predict, assess, and monitor all potential risks and impacts associated with the proposed facility. The specific objectives of Phase 4B are outlined in Section 1.3.

Phase 4B began in the fall of 1985 with the verification of existing findings from the earlier Phase 4A Site Selection. In terms of archaeology and early history, this included verification of the results of those portions of the Museum's Phase 4A Report dealing with Site LF-9C [Museum of Indian Archaeology 1985: OWMC Site Selection Process, Phase 4A: Selection of a

Preferred Site(s) - Archaeology] and development of a work program (Section 1.4) for Phase 4B.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of Phase 4B: Site Assessment, as outlined by OWMC, were as follows:

- i) Verify the findings of Phase 4A both for site selection and facility design;
- ii) Define the existing environmental conditions (baseline) of the preferred siting option;
- iii) Predict and assess the potential risk and impacts that may be associated with the proposed facility design and operations;
- iv) Identify and develop appropriate mitigative measures to minimize the potential risk and impacts associated with proposed facility design/operations;
- v) Identify and develop monitoring programmes that will be implemented to assess the effectiveness of the design and operation in minimizing risk and impacts;
- vi) Prepare documentation to meet the requirements of Ontario's Environmental Assessment Act.

1.4 REVIEW OF PHASE 4A DATA

Archival research by the Museum during OWMC's Phase 3 determined that there were no known prehistoric archaeological sites on LF-9C, but that there was

one potentially significant non-standing historic Euro-Canadian site. The latter was the former residence and workshop of Mr. N. Hartwell, listed in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties (1876) as a hub manufacturer (Museum of Indian Archaeology 1984b).

During OWMC Phase 4A, the Museum carried out additional archival research, interviewed landowners and local residents, and carried out an archaeological survey of all lands that were cultivated (ploughed or planted in corn). The area surveyed was limited to two fields totalling 20 ha, or 15% of the candidate site (Museum of Indian Archaeology 1985).

The Phase 4A research led to the documentation of four prehistoric archaeological sites and three non-standing historic Euro-Canadian sites, summarized below:

- AgGu-25 Late Archaic camp site (10 chert flakes and 1 chert core collected by the Museum, plus two projectile points typed as Brewerton Corner-Notched (circa 2500 B.C.) in possession of the landowner)
- AgGu-26 Early Woodland findspot (Meadowood cache blade, circa 900-400 B.C.)
- AgGu-27 Indeterminate findspot (7 chert flakes)
- AgGu-28 Early Archaic findspot (Nettling projectile point, circa 8000-7500 B.C., and 1 chert flake)
- AgGu-29 Historic findspot (1 white-glazed china fragment near the 1876 location of a residence occupied by Mr. Israel Dawdy, not standing today)
- pre-A.D. 1876 residence of Mr. N. Hartwell, a hub manufacturer as known from the 1876 historical atlas; no residence is standing at

this location today, and no artifacts were found (area is covered in pasture and weeds)

-reported blacksmith shop (based on information supplied by a local resident; not yet confirmed by archival sources or fieldwork)

Data on these sites are reviewed in greater detail in Section 2.

CHART 1: OUTLINE CHART OF ONTARIO PREHISTORY

Period	Group	Time Range	Comment
PALAEO-INDIAN	Fluted Hi-Lo	9000 - 7500 B.C.	Big game hunters small, nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	---	7500 - 5500 B.C.	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	---	5500 - 4000 B.C.	
Late	Inverhuron Laurentian	4000 - 1000 B.C.	Polished stone tools
Transitional	Glacial Kame Broadpoint	2000 - 1000 B.C.	Burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND			
INITIAL			
Early	Meadowood Red Ochre	1000 - 300 B.C.	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Saugeen Western Basin	300 - A.D. 500	
TRANSITIONAL	Princess Point Riviere au Vase	A.D. 500 - 800	Village life and agriculture
TERMINAL			
Early	Glen Meyer Pickering Younge	A.D. 800 - 1300	
Middle	Middleport	A.D. 1300 - 1400	Large palisaded
Late	Neutral Huron	A.D. 1400 - 1550	villages
HISTORIC			
	Neutral Huron Mississauga British French	A.D. 1550 - 1650 A.D. 1550 - present	contact between Natives & Europeans

1.5 WORK PROGRAMME

The Museum's Phase 4B Work Programme, approved by OWMC and the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture (Heritage Branch and Southwest Region Archaeology Unit), was as follows:

1.5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Three phases of archaeological survey were designed, to ensure that as much of the area of LF-9C as possible was examined for the presence of archaeological and non-standing historic sites. These three phases were dictated by existing vegetation cover (i.e. in the fall of 1985) and scheduled disturbance to portions of the area of LF-9C for geoscience investigations in the fall and winter of 1985.

The first phase of archaeological survey was limited to twelve areas on LF-9C that were to be disturbed in the fall and winter of 1985 by geoscience investigations (drilling of subsurface boreholes). Although of variable size, these twelve locations had an average size each of 50 metres by 50 metres.

[Note: the area to be disturbed by installation of a meteorological station on LF-9C in the fall of 1985 did not require examination as part of Phase 4B, since this area had been surveyed by the Museum during Phase 4A. No prehistoric archaeological or non-standing historic sites were found in that area.]

The second phase of archaeological survey involved the visual examination (transect survey at 10 metre intervals) of all lands on LF-9C that were cultivated in the fall of 1985 and in the spring of 1986.

The third phase of archaeological survey was to involve an examination of all other areas on LF-9C. Since these areas were in closed crop cover (i.e. hay, pasture, or weeds) or woodlot, two alternative strategies were designed. First, all areas of woodlot were to be examined by the manual excavation of

"test pits" (30 cm in diameter dug to subsoil and examined for artifacts) at systematic 10 metre intervals. Second, all remaining areas of closed crop cover were to be strip ploughed at 10 metre intervals (i.e. single or double furrow strips ploughed in systematic 10 metre intervals; after ploughing, these areas would be visually examined for artifacts, and then the furrows would be turned back to restore the land to its original state).

1.5.2 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Archival research was designed to compile a complete history of land ownership for each individual property on LF-9C, from the time of the initial Crown Patent in the late 1790s or early 1800s until circa 1900. The overall objective of this research was to ascertain when these properties were first settled, the nature and location of the earliest structures (i.e. houses) on these properties, and to compile data on the earliest families who occupied or owned these properties. This objective was designed to determine if there were potentially significant historic sites on LF-9C (which are not standing today).

The Museum's work programme was scheduled to allow archival research over the winter and spring of 1985-86, such that archaeological survey (see Section 1.5.1) in the spring of 1986 could focus particular attention on any areas thought to have once contained a historic structure.

1.5.3 ANALYSIS AND PRELIMINARY REPORTS

Data collected through archaeological survey and archival research were to be analyzed and incorporated into preliminary reports, to be reviewed by OWMC and the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. The final preliminary report was to include recommendations for the mitigation of any archaeological or non-standing early historic sites documented on LF-9C.

1.5.4 MITIGATION

If significant archaeological or non-standing early historic sites were identified, the Museum's work programme called for the mitigation of such sites (subject to review with OWMC and the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture) prior to OWMC's initiation of construction of the proposed facilities. Such mitigation was to be treated as a separate project and would be documented in a separate report.

1.5.5 FINAL DOCUMENTATION

Final documentation on Phase 4B would be organized to meet all of the requirements of the Ontario Environmental Assessment Act and of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

1.6 REVISIONS TO WORK PROGRAMME

After approval and initiation of the Museum's Phase 4B work programme, in November 1985 a number of changes were made. These changes affected the overall scope of the Museum's research and the results of that research, and have led to recommendations for additional research.

Most of the changes to the Museum's work programme arose from OWMC's desire to delay further archaeological and historic research until such time as they receive approval from the Ministry of Environment to proceed with their proposed facilities on LF-9C. It was understood that if such approval were received, OWMC had made a commitment to continue with the recommended archaeological research and mitigation. If such approval were to be denied, no further archaeological research or mitigation would be required.

Through meetings between the Museum, OWMC, and Ministry of Citizenship

and Culture, it was decided that sufficient work had been completed as of the summer of 1986 in terms of archaeology and early history on LF-9C to allow MCC to review the Museum's preliminary report for purposes of an Environmental Assessment. It was understood that, prior to initiation of any construction of the proposed facilities on LF-9C, OWMC would ensure that those portions of the Museum's Phase 4B work programme that were deferred in the spring and summer of 1986 would be completed.

As a result of these decisions, the Museum did not carry out its proposed phases 2 and 3 of archaeological survey, or any mitigation.

It was also decided that certain archival research and archaeological survey would eventually be required for certain areas to be impacted by proposed off-site facilities, such as a water pipeline from the Welland River to the south end of LF-9C. It was understood that OWMC would ensure this research was carried out prior to the initiation of construction on such off-site facilities.

1.7 WORK COMPLETED

As noted in Section 1.6, revisions approved by OWMC and MCC meant that not all activities proposed in the Museum's initial Phase 4B work programme were completed. This report, therefore, contains the results of only portions of that work programme. These are outlined below.

Archaeological survey in the fall of 1985 included an examination of the twelve areas on LF-9C that were to be disturbed by geoscience investigations. At that time (November 1985) the Museum also surveyed two fields which had recently been cultivated; these two fields had not been surveyed by the Museum during Phase 4A. The results of this archaeological survey are outlined in Section 2.

Archaeological survey of fields cultivated in the spring of 1986, of

areas covered in woodlot, and of all other areas (i.e. covered in hay, pasture, or weeds) was not carried out.

Archival research on the early history of LF-9C was carried out between November 1985 and October 1986. The results of this research are presented in Sections 3 and 4, and in Appendices A, B, and C.

A statement on archaeological mitigation is included as Section 6.0.

Sources of information and references cited for the archival research are contained in Sections 7 and 8 respectively.

Recommendations for further work, incorporating aspects of the research documented herein and portions of the Phase 4B work programme that were deferred until a later date, are outlined in Section 5.

1.8 CONFIDENTIALITY OF LOCATIONAL DATA

The precise locations of archaeological sites are confidential, based on guidelines of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture in the interest of heritage conservation [see Museum of Indian Archaeology 1985 (x; Appendix H): OWMC Site Selection Process, Phase 4A: Selection of a Preferred Site(s) - Archaeology].

The present report therefore omits all references to the specific locations of the archaeological sites documented on LF-9C. This locational data is on file with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

CHAPTER 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological survey during Phase 4A in 1984 was confined to the only two fields on LF-9C that were cultivated, and one small field that had minimal vegetation cover. These comprised a total of 20 hectares, or 15% of the total area of LF-9C. Four prehistoric archaeological sites (AgGu-25, AgGu-26, AgGu-27, and AgGu-28) and one historic site (AgGu-29) were discovered. These are briefly reviewed in Section 2.2.

Archaeological survey during Phase 4B (fall of 1985) was confined to two cultivated fields that had not been surveyed during Phase 4A, and to the twelve areas to be disturbed by geoscience investigations. The total area surveyed was approximately 20 hectares or 15% of the area of LF-9C (in addition to the 20 hectare surveyed during Phase 4A). One archaeological site (AgGu-32) was discovered. It is discussed in Section 2.3.

Combining data from Phase 4A and 4B, a total of five prehistoric archaeological sites and one historic site were discovered through survey of five fields covering 40 hectares, or 30% of the total area of LF-9C. The locations of the areas surveyed are shown on Map 1.

2.2 SITES DOCUMENTED DURING PHASE 4A

As noted in Section 2.1, survey during Phase 4A resulted in the documentation of four prehistoric archaeological sites and one historic site. Data for

these sites is reproduced below, extracted from the Museum's Phase 4A Report [Museum of Indian Archaeology 1985: OWMC Site Selection Process, Phase 4A: Selection of a Preferred Site(s) - Archaeology].

AgGu-25 Indeterminate camp (10 chert flakes and 1 chert core)

These artifacts were found in a corn field on the property of Mr. Ype Flameling, who reported on his questionnaire that he had found an arrowhead. When interviewed, Mr. Flameling said he had found one arrowhead and that his son had found one arrowhead, in the same location as the site (AgGu-25) discovered by the Museum. Mr. Flameling's arrowhead was photographed. It is a Brewerton Corner-Notched projectile point type, Late Archaic period circa 2500 B.C. Mr. Flameling said that the arrowhead his son found was similar; it was in his son's possession, and the Museum could not locate his son to photograph his arrowhead.

The other four sites found on LF-9C were as follows:

AgGu-26 Early Woodland (circa 900-400 B.C.) findspot
 (Meadowood cache blade)

AgGu-27 Indeterminate findspot (7 chert flakes)

AgGu-28 Early archaic (circa 8000-7500 B.C.) findspot
 (Nettling projectile point and 1 chert flake)

AgGu-29 Historic findspot (one white-glazed china fragment)

The historic findspot (AgGu-29) was found in an area of pasture adjacent to the west side of Schram Road. It was registered as a site since its location coincides with the location of the pre-1876 residence of Israel Dawdy (as known from Phase 3B and Phase 4A archival research). Mr. Clarence Beamer informed the Museum that he remembered a house standing at this location in the 1920s, but no evidence of this house remains visible on the surface today.

In addition to these sites, the Museum's Phase 3B and Phase 4A archival research documented two potentially significant historic sites.

One of these was the pre-1876 residence and workshop of Mr. Nelson Hartwell, listed in the Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties (1876) and in the Gazetteer and Business Directory of Lincoln and Welland Counties for 1879 (1879) as a "turner" or "hub manufacturer". His house (and workshop?) is shown on the 1876 map of Gainsborough Township in the Historical Atlas as being located in the same area as a barn which stands today along the south edge of LF-9C, directly opposite the T-intersection of Heaslip Road and Vaughan Road east. [Note: this area was covered in weeds and pasture in 1984 and was not surveyed by the Museum.]

The second historic site concerned an unconfirmed report from a local resident of a blacksmith shop, thought to have been located adjacent to the west side of Schram Road halfway between Highway 20 and Vaughan Road East. [Note: this area was covered in weeds and pasture in 1984 and was not surveyed by the Museum. The report of this blacksmith shop could not be verified through interviews with other local residents, and no documentation of it was encountered through subsequent Phase 4B archival research.]

2.3 PHASE 4B ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Fieldwork (survey) in the fall of 1985 was confined to the surface examination of two cultivated fields with an area of approximately 19 hectares, and to the examination (test pitting) of seven of the twelve locations of geoscience investigations involving an area of just under 1 hectare.

2.3.1 SURVEY OF TWO CULTIVATED FIELDS

One of the fields surveyed in 1985 was adjacent to Schram Road near the northeast corner of LF-9C. No artifacts or sites (prehistoric or historic) were found in this field.

The second field surveyed in 1985 was located near the centre of the north end of LF-9C, east and southeast of the Morningstar Brothers farm.

A single artifact, a crude chert biface, was found; it has been registered as archaeological site AgGu-32, discussed in Section 2.3.3. below.

2.3.2 SURVEY OF TWELVE AREAS FOR GEOSCIENCE INVESTIGATIONS

As part of the Phase 4B detailed study of LF-9C, the firm of Gartner Lee Associates Limited (Markham) was carrying out geoscience (hydrogeology) investigations, involving the drilling of a number of bore holes at twelve separate locations on LF-9C. At each of these twelve locations, an area of land of varying size (see list below) would be disturbed. The Museum therefore recommended to OWMC, and subsequently received permission to, carry out an archaeological investigation of these twelve areas before they were disturbed. Since the drilling was to commence in November 1985 and continue through the winter, the Museum investigated some of these twelve areas in November 1985.

The twelve locations for geoscience investigations are shown on Map 1, lettered A through L. In November 1985, locations A, B, C, D, E, H, and I were investigated by the Museum through the manual excavation of 30 cm diameter test pits at 5 m intervals. Locations F, G, and J were not investigated as they were in fields containing crops (G and H were in corn, F was in winter wheat); however, these three locations (F, G, and J) had been previously surveyed, with negative results, as part of Phase 4A in 1984. Locations K and L were not investigated since the landowner had not granted permission to OWMC for Phase 4B investigations prior to the onset of winter. Gartner Lee Associates drilled bore holes at locations K and L in February 1986; the ground was sufficiently frozen to cause minimal disturbance to the surface and therefore it was not necessary to archaeologically survey those two locations.

The size of each of these twelve areas, and the manner in which they were examined, are listed below:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Sq. Metres</u>	<u>Comment</u>
A	44 m x 52 m	2288	Test Pitted Nov. 85
B	25 m x 40 m	1000	Test Pitted Nov. 85
C	25 m x 56 m	1400	Test Pitted Nov. 85
D	25 m x 40 m	1000	Test Pitted Nov. 85
E	25 m x 40 m	1000	Test Pitted Nov. 85
F	25 m x 40 m	1000	Surveyed Fall 84
G	20 m x 35 m	700	Surveyed Fall 84
H	25 m x 56 m	1400	Test Pitted Nov. 85
I	25 m x 50 m	1250	Test Pitted Nov. 85
J	20 m x 45 m	900	Surveyed Fall 84
Subtotal		11938	
K	20 m x 35 m		Not investigated
L	20 m x 74 m		Not investigated

No artifacts (prehistoric or historic) were discovered in the areas of the geoscience investigations.

2.3.3 RESULTS

As noted above, one archaeological site (AgGu-32) was discovered during Phase 4B survey. This site was represented by a single artifact.

The artifact is an unfinished Onondaga chert biface. It is 54 mm long, 37 mm wide, 17 mm thick, and weighs 32 gms. It is triangular in outline, with convex lateral edges and a straight but unfinished base. It is triangular (prismic) in longitudinal and latitudinal cross-section.

The artifact was found on a slight knoll in a cultivated field. The artifact was only 3 m northeast of an intermittent stream. At the time of discovery, this stream was flowing with water caused by heavy rainfall in early November (1985) with the depth of water adjacent to the findspot being about 40 cm.

CHAPTER 3

HISTORY OF THE NIAGARA PENINSULA AND GAINSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In this section we will present a review of the history of the Niagara Peninsula, to place in context the early history of settlement in and around OWMC Site LF-9C (Lots 17 and 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township).

3.2 FORT NIAGARA, 1679-1796

The first events which would later influence the beginning of settlement on the Niagara Peninsula area of southern Ontario did not occur there, but rather on the American side of the Niagara River, along the more distant axis of the St. Lawrence River (i.e. Montreal, Quebec), and in the still more distant European centres in England, France, and elsewhere.

Prior to 1760, southern Ontario constituted a poorly known and infrequently visited part of New France. While the settlement of New France was concentrated in Montreal, Quebec, and the Maritimes, the French recognized the value and necessity of carrying out trade with the surviving indigenous Native population. To this end they established several inland forts and trading posts, one of which was located on the east side of the Niagara River near its embouchment into Lake Ontario. This location had been noted as being of strategic importance by the explorer Rene-Robert Cavelier de la Salle just prior to his trip along the inland waterways in search of the Mississippi River.

The location noted by La Salle became the site of what would become best known as Fort Niagara, although there were at least twelve different forts on this spot (Howard 1968).

La Salle and the vice-commander of his expedition to search for the Mississippi River, Henri Chevalier de Tonti, erected a small wooden or "stacodo" (Franklin 1971) fort with log blockhouse at this site in the early months of 1679; they named it Fort Conde after Louis II de Bourbon, Prince de Conde, who had assisted La Salle in petitioning Louis XIV for La Salle's famed expedition (Howard 1968:21-22). That same year, La Salle built the "Griffon" above the falls, launched it and sailed into Lake Erie en route to the Mississippi, and Fort Conde was abandoned and burnt by the Seneca Iroquois. The fort was rebuilt in 1687 by Marquis de Denonville, and named after him, but it too was lost to the Iroquois (ibid.:32,216). The French re-built a third fort at this location in 1726, this time of stone, and called it Fort Niagara. It was this fort that was captured by the British under Sir William Johnson in 1759, contributing to the overall defeat of the French in New France and the subsequent formation of British North America (in 1760) (Gourley 1822; Howard 1968; Franklin 1971).

The British stationed a garrison at Fort Niagara and continued the lucrative trade with the Iroquois, their now friendly allies, from within its walls. It served as a major British base of operations during the American Revolution starting in 1776.

Fort Niagara continued to be an important British base after the Revolution, even though it was situated on what was then American soil. It served as the major trading centre for commerce between the British and Iroquois, and for a growing number of people, later known as United Empire Loyalists, who were gradually moving westward or northwestward from New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvannia, and eastern New York State.

Some of the prominent individuals who would begin settlement of the Niagara Peninsula were associated in various ways with Fort Niagara. These

included Col. John Butler and Butler's Rangers; Col. John Butler's son Andrew; Samuel Street II (who moved to Fort Niagara in 1778, first as a trader and then as a merchant with his own store, in partnership with Andrew Butler); Robert Hamilton (who also ran a store, plus warehouse and other businesses, within or adjacent to Fort Niagara, after 1785); and others. As will be shown later in this report, Samuel Street II and Robert Hamilton were later involved in the ownership of lands now comprising OWMC Site LF-9C.

3.3 BUTLER'S RANGERS (1777-1784) AND "BUTLERSBURG" (1779)

Butler's Rangers were formed on September 15, 1777, consisting of over 450 men who wished to remain loyal to Great Britain and fight against the Americans during the Revolution (Smy 1984:15). They were based at Fort Niagara, where in 1777 there were also a large number of British soldiers, seamen, and teamsters; Indians; Indian Department personnel; and American families who had fled there at the start of the American Revolution (ibid.:19). Commander of the fort, Col. Mason Bolton, realized that conditions were overcrowded, and in 1778 he built barracks outside the fort to house Butler's Rangers. Butler returned to the fort and, not liking the location of the barracks, decided to re-locate them to the west side of the Niagara River, beside Navy Hall which the British had constructed in 1774; Butler also built accommodation for the "distressed families coming from the [American] frontier" (ibid.:17).

At this time, the British controlled only a small parcel of land on the west side of the Niagara River, from its mouth at Mississauga Point (at which they had a lighthouse and small fort and garrison) south to the area of present day Fort George (south side of Niagara-on-the-Lake). The remaining lands of the Niagara Peninsula were still occupied by the Mississauga Indians and technically were not yet part of the Province of Quebec in British North America.

A shortage of rations at Fort Niagara in 1779 caused British officials to ask Col. Butler to set up farms on the west side of the Niagara River, to

produce food to supply the garrison and other occupants of Fort Niagara. Thus, one of Butler's senior Rangers, Private Peter Secord Sr., became perhaps the first permanent white settler on the Niagara Peninsula in 1779. Others from Fort Niagara followed, to settle on lands leased to them by Governor General Sir Frederick Haldimand (Smy 1984:19). By 1781 there were 5 families settled around Navy Hall and Butler's Barracks, and in 1782 two grist mills were operating. By the fall of 1782, there were 16 families, including 16 men, 17 married women, 1 hired man, 29 boys, 20 girls, and 1 slave, working 286 acres of cleared land (Smy 1984:21-23) in the area now informally known as "Butlersburg". One year later there were a total of 125 people in this settlement, the first on the Niagara Peninsula (ibid.:25) and the oldest settled village or town in Ontario (Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties 1876:13).

During 1783, Col. Butler laid out an additional 70 lots, which he intended to grant to loyalists fleeing the United States and to members of his Rangers which he knew would soon be disbanded. He was chastised for this action, since the British did not control the lands he had laid out for settlement. However this action contributed to Sir Frederick Haldimand's decision to officially purchase land from the Mississauga Indians. This transaction, subsequently called the "Haldimand Purchase", was finalized in 1784, involving all Indian lands between Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Huron (Smy 1984:25-26) for payment of £11,080.7.4 (WLHS 1985:6).

Through this purchase, Crown land became available for settlement and, starting in 1784, grants of land were given to loyalists and members of the now disbanded Rangers. In 1784, Butler supplied Haldimand with a list of would-be settlers from Fort Niagara and Butlersburg, including 258 men, 99 women, 148 children over 10, and 115 children under 10 (Smy 1984:26; Rannie 1974:138). Based on Haldimand's decision to grant from 50 to 200 acres (or more) to qualified settlers (depending on status, previous military service to the British, and family size), Butler estimated that 86,050 acres were needed to settle these families (Smy 1984:26). Included on Butler's list of settlers were at least six men named Schram, some of whose families would later become

involved in the early history of Lots 17 and 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township (OWMC Site LF-9C).

Also in 1784, Haldimand granted a vast area of land along the Grand River to the Six Nations Iroquois, who also left the United States as loyal British allies (WLHS 1985:6).

While these events were taking place on the west side of the Niagara River, the British still maintained a garrison at Fort Niagara. This fort was officially within the United States after the conclusion of the American Revolution and the treaty signed between Britain and the United States in 1783 (Peace of Paris) (Smy 1984:15).

The Governor Generals of British North America between 1783 and 1788, Sir Frederick Haldimand and Lord Dorchester, sought eligible people to be appointed to various civil and administrative positions. While former members of Butler's Rangers were qualified, most positions were given to merchants and other prominent individuals connected with Fort Niagara. So it was that Robert Hamilton (1750-1809), a merchant at Fort Niagara, became Justice of the Peace in 1786, member of the Land Board in 1788, and member of the Legislative Council in 1788 (Wilson 1981:31-32). Hamilton's merchant friend, Samuel Street II (1750-1815), was also considered for these positions. Both Hamilton and Street would later have a profound influence on the history of the Niagara Peninsula.

3.4 UPPER CANADA, 1791

In 1791, the Province of Quebec in British North America was subdivided into Upper and Lower Canada, and administrative control of Upper Canada was given to Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe. He called the first meeting of his Parliament, composed of local businessmen (including Robert Hamilton) and prominent settlers, to meet at Newark (as "Butlersburg" was then known) on September 17, 1792. At least three sessions of Parliament were held in Newark

before the capital of Upper Canada was re-located to York (now Toronto) in 1797 (Smith 1846:233).

Several other important developments took place around Newark in the 1790s: the establishment of a British garrison at Fort Mississauga [at the mouth of the Niagara River on the west side, opposite Fort Niagara and on the site of a former French trading post (Green 1929:249)]; the British movement out of Fort Niagara in 1796; and the construction of Fort George (1796-1799) (Carnochan 1921:52-54; Smy 1984:17). While these military manoeuvres took place, vast numbers of loyalists continued to flee the United States, seeking land for settlement on the Niagara Peninsula and elsewhere.

The Governor General of British North America passed Orders-in-Council in 1789 to establish a system of free grants of land to all such loyalists. Upon petitioning the Crown's representative (in Newark), male subjects, age 21 or greater, were granted 200 acres (or more) free of expense. Subjects were required to pledge their allegiance to King George III, and have their petition witnessed by a well-known sponsor. They were sometimes, but not always, requested to pay the fees for surveying the land they had been granted and fees of the township clerk, a sum of money equating to approximately \$38.00 per 200 acre lot (Gourley 1822:14).

In 1788, a Land Board had been established, composed of prominent men in the area including Robert Hamilton and Lt. Col. Hunter, and in 1792 Simcoe appointed D.W. Smith as Surveyor General for Upper Canada. He hired Augustus Jones to survey lands in the newly established "townships" of the District of Nassau (WLHS 1985:7).

An earlier proclamation by Lord Dorchester had created four districts in the "Upper Country" of Upper Canada: Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau, and Hesse. Shortly thereafter these were subdivided to create four additional districts: Johnstown, Niagara, London, and Newcastle (Rannie 1974:305).

Simcoe's first "Constitutional Act" of 1791, passed at the first parliament of 1792, created out of these eight districts 19 counties with townships. He named the counties after English shires, and he derived township names for each county largely from towns in the English shire after which the county was named. Thus Lincoln County was named after Lincolnshire, and four of the new townships in Lincoln County were named after towns in Lincolnshire: Grantham, Gainsborough, Grimsby, and Caistor; Niagara Township retained the name of its major area of settlement, Niagara (formerly Newark, now Niagara-on-the-Lake) (Rannie 1974:306). The townships of Lincoln County had initially been laid out, but not surveyed, by Augustus Jones and were simply called Townships One to Nine (of Nassau District, but after 1790 Niagara District).

The "Parish and Town Officers Act of 1793" created a rudimentary municipal administration, with the requirement that each township choose a clerk, two assessors, a tax collector, an overseer of roads, a fence viewer, a poundkeeper (treasurer), and two wardens. Townships could appoint or create other positions as well, such as a constable, although at this time the British garrisons were the dominant police force. At the higher administrative level of District, appointments included Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, judge, sheriff, (county) court clerk, and coroner (Rannie 1974:306). Municipal representation in Parliament was based on the election of members or representatives for ridings. The area of Lincoln County encompassing Gainsborough Township was the "First Riding" of Lincoln County, and its first representative (1792) was Nathaniel Pettit (Powell and Coffman 1956:12-13; Rannie 1974). [At the time, Lincoln County included parts of what would later become Wentworth County (Townships of Saltfleet, Barton, Ancaster, Glanford, and Binbrook) and parts of what would later become Haldimand, Monck, and Welland Counties (*ibid.*).] The administrative seat for Lincoln County was first based at Newark and all municipal records, including deeds and other land records, were kept there (some of which were destroyed when Newark burnt during the War of 1812); in 1862 the administrative seat was moved to St. Catharines.

3.5 SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OF GAINSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP, 1792-1798

Deputy Surveyor Augustus Jones was instructed by the Land Board to survey Caistor and Gainsborough Townships with 200 acre lots. There were to be concession roads one chain (66') wide, and side roads at regular intervals (normally every five lots). Lots were to be 30 chains wide along concession roads, and 75 chains 16 links deep (WLHS 1985:7) (one link = 7.92 inches; one chain = 100 links). Jones began his survey of Gainsborough Township in the early 1790s, when Gainsborough was known only as "the fourth township from the mouth of the River Welland on the north side" (ibid.:7). While in the area, he noted that several settlers were already on the land, particularly in Concession B.F. (along Chippawa Creek) and in Concession 6. He returned to Gainsborough a few years later and again did not finish the survey because he encountered settlers. Another surveyor completed the job by 1798. As a result of three surveys by two individuals, Gainsborough Township had irregular concessions and an unequal number of lots in those concessions (ibid.:7-10): Concessions B.F., 1 and 2 have 28 lots numbered west to east; Concessions 3 and 4 have 27 lots numbered west to east; Concessions 5 and 6 have 39 lots numbered east to west; and sideroads take irregular jogs (see, for example, the intersections of Silverdale Road and Schram Road with Highway 20 at northeast corner of OWMC Site LF-9C).

The early settlers in Gainsborough noted by Jones had arrived there as early as 1786. In that year, the British border commander Major A. Campbell had given permits to loyalists to search for land on which to settle. The families of Jonathan Lane, Nehemiah Horton, John Comfort, Frederick Gee, and Henry Johnson all apparently settled in Gainsborough around this time, mainly near Twenty Mile Creek in what would become Concession 6; by 1792 there were 44 settlers in Gainsborough [WLHS 1985:34, 56 (based on letters of Augustus Jones at the Public Archives of Ontario).] Henry Dochstader settled in Caistor Township (Lot 3, Concession 2, and Lot 3, Concession 3) in 1788, and ten years later received an official land grant for those lots; his son John had also settled prior to 1790, on B.F. Concession, Gainsborough (WLHS 1985:12).

The first official land grants in Gainsborough occurred in 1796, with Lucy Goring, the daughter of Peter Secord, receiving 200 acres on Lot 27, B.F. Concession, and Lt. John Munro (Munro) receiving 883 acres (since he had been one of Butler's Rangers) on Lots 25, 26, 27, and 28, Concession 2, and Lot 28, Concession 1 (Wilson 1968:2; WLHS 1985:34). Several land grants were given for Concessions B.F., 1, 5, and 6 of Gainsborough between 1797 and 1802, but the isolated interior Concessions 2, 3, and 4 were not, for the most part, granted until 1808 or later (ibid. 35-37). However, as we will discuss later, there is not necessarily a direct connection between land grants and first settlement, since thousands of acres of land were granted but subsequently sold or transferred, without being settled, to various land speculators. In addition, settlement of interior regions was prohibited by the lack of roads to those regions, and some historical documents suggest that the central part of the township had poor farm lands which "were not worth the taxes" (Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties 1876:11).

By 1828, Gainsborough contained the families of at least 164 individuals, including Caleb Dawdy, Joseph Lane, Nathan Lane, Alexander Lane, Levi Beamer, and Robert Comfort ("Heads of Households" as listed by John Upper and Andrew Dean, Assessors, for 1828, compiled by the Niagara Peninsula Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, re-printed in WLHS 1985:36).

3.6 SETTLEMENT ON THE NIAGARA PENINSULA AFTER 1800

The dawning of the nineteenth century saw a rapid increase in settlement on the Niagara Peninsula. Logically the first hamlets, villages, and towns grew up at strategic locations, including the aforementioned Newark. Queenston and Chippawa were established at either end of the "Portage Road" around the Falls of Niagara; that road had been opened by Robert Hamilton to facilitate his mercantile businesses. Queenston and Chippawa, in particular, became important centres of business and commerce, with most goods entering and leaving the Niagara Peninsula passing through stores, warehouses, mills, and

other businesses established by the "Father of Queenston", Robert Hamilton or by Chippawa's Samuel Street II, Samuel Street III, and Thomas Clark. Other communities established at this time were initially founded at the mouths of the various creeks entering Lake Ontario (named after their supposed distance west from the Niagara River): Virgil and Homer at Four Mile Creek, Port Weller at Ten Mile Creek, Port Dalhousie at Twelve Mile Creek, Jordan at Twenty Mile Creek, and Grimsby at Forty Mile Creek (Smith 1842:725-726).

Inland, favourable locations for settlement were dictated by water transportation (there being few roads opened yet) and a choice locality to establish saw and grist mills. One such village was St. Johns, founded in 1792 when Benjamin Canby built a saw mill near the intersection of several Indian trails crossing the Short Hills, on the banks of Twelve Mile Creek. A grist mill was opened by Canby's brother-in-law, John Darling, in 1799, upstream from Canby's saw mill. By 1817 the population of the Short Hills area had grown enough to support, in St. Johns, all of the following: two additional grist mills, one additional saw mill, a woollen factory, two fulling mills, a brickyard, an iron foundry (the first in Upper Canada), a tannery, and a potashery. John Darling had a hand in several of these businesses, and also in a store, a bank, a butcher shop, and a cooperage (Duquemin 1980:21-32). John Darling's "day book", containing a list of his accounts and people who conducted business in his establishments, is an important archival source for the names (and debts) of Niagara Peninsula's earliest residents, some of whom would later own Lots 17 and 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township (Darling n.d.; Darling 1948).

The opening of official post offices (predominantly within existing stores) can be used to chart the expanding and growing population of the Peninsula. The information listed below (derived from Troup 1980) depicts the foci of settlement and the dates by which the population in and around those centres was great enough to demand postal service:

Newark	1789	(now Niagara-on-the-Lake)
Queenston	1801	

Chippawa	1801	
Fort Erie	1801	
Grimsby	1816	
St. Catharines	1817	
Beaverdam	1826	(moved to Thorold in 1828)
Port Dalhousie	1831	
Drummondville	1831	(later incorporated as part of Niagara Falls)
Beamsville	1832	
Smithville	1832	
Wainfleet	1832	
St. Johns	1834	
Pelham	1836	(became Fonthill in 1856)
Port Robinson	1836	
Port Colborne	1836	
Port Abino	1838	(became Ridgeway in 1874)
Jordan	1840	
Cook's Mills	1841	(later became Crowland)
Allanburg	1846	
Merrittsville	1846	(became Welland in 1858)
St. Anns	1851	
Montrose	1852	(later incorporated as part of Niagara Falls)
Suspension Bridge	1852	(later incorporated as part of Niagara Falls)
several others in Clinton, Caistor, and Gainsborough Townships, 1851-1859		

3.7 GAINSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP, 1790-1862

In the early years of the nineteenth century, Chippawa Creek [named after the Chippawa word meaning "people without moccasins" (Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties 1876:11) or "people whose moccasins have puckered seams" (WLHS 1985:6)] or Welland River [meaning "boiling up" or "bubbling" (Marlett 1975:5)] was an important transportation corridor to the interior from its mouth at the then established village of Chippawa. This creek formed the southern boundary of Gainsborough Township, and Wellandport became the major

centre of this township as it was located beside this creek. One of the first (if not the first) saw mills in Gainsborough was established in the late 1790s along the north side of Chippawa Creek in the area to become known as Wellandport [first known as "The Narrows", later Welland Port (WLHS 1985:341).] The first settlers in this area (B.F. and Concession 1) were George Cralinger (Lot 14, Concession 1) and John Dochstader and by 1820 Wellandport could boast of its grist mill, distillery, tannery, store, and other businesses (Marlett 1975:10), as well as the requisite school, church, and later, hotel and post office (Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties 1876:11; WLHS 1985:341).

By the mid-nineteenth century, several other communities had become well established in Gainsborough Township, including Port Davidson, Attercliffe, Elcho, Vaughan Station, Bismarck, Silverdale, and Rosedene [formerly Vienna (WLHS 1985:327)]. The village of Boyle was also important, as a stage stop (with Haggarty's Tavern) along Canboro Road (WLHS 1985:315).

In most small communities of this period, the church served as a focal point and was therefore one of the first structures built; a strong church congregation could influence further settlement of the area. A prime example of this occurred at Bismarck, and would prove to have an effect on the settlement history of Concessions 2 to 6, Gainsborough Township.

Bismarck, originally known as the "Sundy Settlement", was founded by Rev. Christian Sundy in 1830. He organized the construction of the Bismarck Evangelical United Brethren Church, and served as its first pastor when its doors opened in 1832. Prior to that, he held services, in German, in his home (Marlett 1975:67-72). The land on which the church had been built was originally reserved by the Crown as "glebe" land, or Clergy Reserve (WLHS 1985:37).

Christian Sundy emigrated directly from Germany to "Sundy Settlement" [later "Ball's Corners", after storekeeper Chrysler Ball, changed to Bismarck in 1872 in recognition of its German ancestry (Marlett 1975:73)]. A small

number of people of German-European ancestry followed Christian Sundy to Gainsborough Township (or settled in other parts of the Niagara Peninsula) (Marlett 1975:67-72), but they were greatly outnumbered by Dutch-German Mennonites who came to Lincoln County from Pennsylvania and New York State between 1786 and 1801. Subsequent waves of Mennonite immigrants followed periodically over the next century.

The earliest permanent residents of Lots 17 and 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township (now OWMC Site LF-9C) and immediate area no doubt had a close affiliation with this religious community as some of them were also Mennonites. This is demonstrated by a list of attendees at the Bismarck Church in 1832, printed in 1932 to commemorate its one hundredth anniversary; these included the names of people who owned, or would later own, Lots 17 and 18, Concession 3: Dawdy, McKiddie, and Phillips (Marlett 1975:73). One branch of the Beamer family had settled near Bismarck prior to 1811 (WLHS 1985:310), and several Schram families probably attended this church from 1827 to 1866.

The need for schools was created at this time, not only due to increased settlement, but also due to the fact that most families of this era had large numbers (10-12) of children.

As more and more land became settled, and as small communities grew, the need for permanent, maintained roads, stage service, and postal service was created. The opening of new roads, and stage service across them, also created the need for wayside inns and taverns, and more than one community [i.e. Boyle, St. Ann's (WLHS 1985:315, 335)] arose from its humble beginning as a stage coach stopover. The Canboro Road, from Chippawa to Canboro, first known as "Stage Road", opened in 1820 (ibid.:37).

The true growth, and impact of that growth, of the Niagara Peninsula and Lincoln County in general, and specifically of Gainsborough Township, is best reflected in actual statistics. One such source has been noted above, where we observed that in 1828 Gainsborough Township had at least 164 families (WLHS

1985:36). More complete statistics became available through Sir Robert Gourley's commissioned survey of 1817, published in 1822 as A Statistical Account of Upper Canada. He submitted a prepared list of questions to each township clerk or representative and received answers back from most of them. Unfortunately, Gainsborough Township did not reply (Gourley 1822:454-457), but most others did, leaving us with vital information on various aspects of life in Niagara District as of 1817. For example, Gourley (ibid.:454-457) estimated the total population of Niagara District (later Lincoln, Welland and parts of Haldimand Counties) (extrapolated by equation from known township responses) to be 12, 548. Within the 12 (of 16) townships that replied, there were a total of 8 churches, 10 preachers or ministers, 6 medical practioners, 46 schools, 33 taverns, 38 stores, 20 grist mills, and 41 saw mills (ibid.). Wild or uncleared land sold for 1 shilling 9 pence per acre, but cleared land (with house and barn ?) sold for an average of 33 shillings 2 pence per acre. [A pound at that time (1817) equated to roughly \$2.50.] A common labourer earned £26.19.0 per annum on average, but as much as 4 shillings 10 pence a day during harvest. A blacksmith earned £5.0.0 a month. A cow cost £5.1.0, work horse £15.11.0, and a sheep £0.13.10. A pound of butter could be sold for 11½ pence, a pound of cheese 8 pence, and sheep's wool 3½ pence per pound (ibid.).

The first accurate record for Gainsborough Township derives from the 1842 Census for Canada West (renamed from Upper Canada in 1841). Although individual family names and records from this Census for Gainsborough have been lost, the summary statistics for the entire township survive. A variety of information from this census is listed in Table 1.

The missing data on individual families (and therefore total population) from the 1842 Census is partially retrievable from Smith's Canadian Gazetteer (1846). He estimated a total population for Gainsborough of 1,598, and noted that 28,848 acres were "taken up, 8,448 of which are under cultivation" [Smith 1846:61-62, contrasting with the summary statistics of the official 1842 Census (listed in Table 1)]. Smith (ibid.) also noted that there were one grist mill and six saw mills, and that the ratable property of Gainsborough

was valued at £24,207.0.0. Smith goes on to state elsewhere (ibid.:125) that the total population of Niagara District was 31,549, "since when it has probably increased one-fifth", an increase of over 19,000 people from Gourley's 1817 data.

This dramatic population increase from 1817 to 1842 is reflected in other places elsewhere on the Niagara Peninsula. For example, in 1849 St. Catharines had a population of over 3,000 (Wilson 1980:68). But a greater population also saw more demand for land, goods, and services, and prices generally increased during this period.

Currency prior to 1820 was derived from the British system, translated to a Canadian equivalent or "York Currency" with £1.0.0 equating to roughly \$2.50, with 8 shillings per dollar. After the introduction of the "Halifax Currency" in 1820 one pound equalled \$4.00 with 5 shillings per dollar. The Canadian decimal system of dollars and cents was officially introduced in 1857, but long after that transactions were accepted in pounds, American dollars, or other foreign currencies (Rannie 1974:81).

An indication of changes to the value of land, goods, and services from those of the aforementioned rates in 1817 is provided by rates listed by Smith in 1846: uncultivated or wild land ranging from 4 shillings per acre (Smith 1846:245) to \$3-10.00 per acre (ibid.:256); cultivated land on concession road \$12-15.00 per acre, cultivated land away from concession road \$1.50-3.00 per acre, or cultivated land with buildings \$10-40.00 per acre (ibid.:255,256); room and board at a country inn or boarding house \$2.50-3.00 per day (ibid.:252); and postal rate for distance of 0 to 60 miles 4½ pence, 60 to 100 miles 7 pence, over 100 miles 9 pence (ibid.:252; see also Troup 1980).

The increase in land value was of particular concern to some of the first owners of land on Lots 17 and 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township, for they were a group of affluent land speculators who held, in addition, thousands of acres throughout Upper Canada (see Section 3.8).

TABLE 1: DATA FOR GAINSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP FROM 1842 CENSUS

<u>Occupation</u>				<u>Nativity</u>	
Farmer	133	Carpenter	10	England	34
Blacksmith	6	Cooper	4	Ireland	20
Physician	1	Saddler	1	Scotland	24
Clothier	2	Shoemaker	7	Germany	38
Tanner	6	Labourer	22	New Brunswick	6
Taylor	4	Painter	1	Canada of French Origin	7
				Canada of British Origin	127
				United States	162

<u>Religion</u>		<u>Acreage</u>		<u>Production</u>	
Church of England	6	Acres Occupied	15006	Wheat	9494 lb
Church of Scotland	12	Acres Improved	8173	Barley	860
Canada Wesleyan Methodist	37			Rye	342
Episcopal Methodist	98			Oats	11030
Other Methodist	20	<u>Livestock</u>		Peas	6193
Presbyterian	79			Indian Corn	285
Baptist	3	Neat Cattle	2079	Buck Wheat	4094
Lutheran	2	Horses	557	Potatoes	8231
Quaker	1	Sheep	3102	Hives of Bees	195
Moravian	5	Hogs	1541	Maple Syrup	7334 lb

<u>Domestic Production</u>		<u>Schools</u>		<u>Businesses</u>	
Fulled Cloth	1935 yds	Conc. 1	1	Taverns	7
Linen or Cotton	1073 yds	Conc. 2	1	Grist Mill	1
Flannel	2810 yds	Conc. 3	1	Saw Mills	7
Wool	5812 yds	Conc. 4	1	Fulling Mills	1
		No. Male Students	70	Thrashing Mills	4
		No. Female Students	39	Tannery	1

TABLE 2: IMPORTANT EVENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF THE NIAGARA PENINSULA

1653	Neutral Indians defeated and dispersed by Six Nations Iroquois
1670-1794	Niagara Peninsula occupied by Mississauga Indians
1679	French fort established on east side of mouth of Niagara River
1679	La Salle builds the "Griffon" and sails on Lake Erie
1759	British defeat French at Fort Niagara
1760	British defeat French; formation of British North America
1774	British build Navy Hall (in area now known as Niagara-on-the Lake)
1776	American Revolution; loyalists flee to Fort Niagara
1777	Butler's Rangers established
1778	Butler's Barracks moved to beside Navy Hall
1779	First settlement and "farm" at "Butlersburg"
1784	"Haldimand Purchase" of all land in southern Ontario
1784	Start of land grants to loyalists and Butler's Rangers
1785	Opening of Niagara to Ancaster Road
1788	Opening of Portage Road from Queenston to Chippawa
1789	Augustus Jones surveys townships One to Nine of Nassau District
1789	Land Board established to grant land to loyalists
1791	Formation of Upper and Lower Canada
1792	First Legislative Assembly held at Newark
1792	Lincoln County established with 12 Townships
1796	Start of construction of Fort George; British relinquish control of Fort Niagara to USA
1798	Survey of Gainsborough Township completed
1800	Stage route established: Niagara-Queenston-Chippawa-Fort Erie
1812-14	War with United States
1816	Stage route established from Niagara to York
1824-29	Construction of first Welland Canal
1828	164 families living in Gainsborough Township
1839	Opening of Erie and Ontario Railroad (Queenston to Chippawa, horse-drawn)
1841	Upper Canada renamed Canada West
1853	Opening of Great Western Railroad (Hamilton to Niagara Falls)

1867

Confederation, Canada West renamed Ontario

3.8 LAND SPECULATORS, 1797-1877

In the next chapter (Section 4), discussing the history of ownership and settlement of lands on and adjacent to OWMC Site LF-9C, we shall discuss the fact that for a relatively long period of time those lands were owned by a group of wealthy and prominent citizens based primarily in Queenston and Chippawa. It can be argued that this ownership of these lands, and several thousand acres of land throughout southern Ontario, served in part to deter early settlement of those lands. The actions of the land speculators, and the context in which they owned lands, are therefore discussed here. It is also important to discuss the land speculators as individuals since they contributed significantly to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century history of the Niagara Peninsula. Biographical sketches of some of these individuals are presented in Appendix C.

Some of the men who would later become wealthy businessmen and land speculators began their careers as merchants, or as clerks for merchants, affiliated with Fort Niagara prior to 1796. These included Samuel Street II, Robert Hamilton, and Thomas Clark.

Samuel Street II (1753-1815) moved from Wilton, Connecticut to Fort Niagara in 1778 and opened a store there to provide supplies to the British and Iroquois. He and Andrew Butler (son of Col. John Butler) entered a partnership in 1785 and in two years sold £15,000.0.0 worth of goods; these partners then moved to Fifteen Mile Creek and built a saw mill, which they sold to Col. John Butler in 1792. Beginning in 1788, Street became involved with extensive land deals in New York and Ontario, first with the "Niagara Company" and then with William Berczy's "German Company".

Samuel Street II built his "Grove Farm" circa 1803, on 500 acres of land beside the Niagara River that he had been granted in 1796. In that year he also received grants for an additional 700 acres, and by 1798 he had acquired, from other loyalists, another 8,700 acres. Records of Upper Canada Land Petitions at the Public Archives of Canada indicate that on July 5, 1795 he

received, as transfer from other loyalists, a total of 10,200 acres in Willoughby, Thorold, Windham, Beverly, Oxford, Gainsborough, Walpole, Vaughan, Saltfleet, and Barton Townships, paying an average of only £30.0.0 for each 200 acre lot (Parker 1978:26). However, he had disposed of all but 1,000 acres of this land by the time of his death in 1815. Through his stature in the community near Chippawa, his land holdings, and his mercantile business, he was rewarded with numerous political appointments (Parker n.d.; Parker 1978) (see Appendix C).

Robert Hamilton (1750-1809) emmigrated from Scotland to Montreal in the 1770s and worked as a merchant for Inglis, Ellice and Company in Montreal and Kingston. He moved to Fort Niagara circa 1785 to set up his own mercantile business near that of Samuel Street II. He moved to land he was granted along the Niagara River circa 1796, where he set up a store, warehouses, and other businesses and thus founded the Village of Queenston (see Appendix C).

Like Samuel Street II, Robert Hamilton was eligible for and received several hundred acres of land in Upper Canada, in recognition of his earlier service to the British at Fort Niagara and his credibility for establishing the requisite mills, warehouses, and stores in Upper Canada. The stature of these men in the eyes of the administrators of Upper Canada can be appreciated by observing that, on a single day in 1802, Robert Hamilton was granted over 2,000 acres of land in Gainsborough Township (Lot 15, Concession 1; Lot 21, 25, 37, and S½ 38, Concession 5; Lots 10, 15, 17, 21, and N½ 9, Concession 2; and Lots 22 and N½ 23, Concession 4) (Wilson 1968:12).

In addition to these land grants directly to Street and Hamilton, both men were quick to purchase lands granted to loyalists who could not or did not settle on those lands; this included land in Gainsborough Township. For example, Street purchased 600 acres (Lots 6 and 7, Concession 2; Lot 15, Concession 4) from three men in 1798, while Hamilton was transferred 100 acres (Lot 23 and 24, Concession 4) on the same day in 1794 that those (half) lots were granted to a loyalist who had served in Butler's Rangers but chose to settle elsewhere (Wilson 1968:5).

Street and Hamilton were respected businessmen, and a small indication of this respect comes from a record of another parcel of land in Gainsborough Township: in 1803 the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 38, Concession 5, had been granted to Jacob Felkir, but, after his unfortunate death later that year, the lands were transferred to Robert Hamilton to hold in trust until Jacob Felkir's son Lewis and daughters Catherine and Christina became of age (Wilson 1968:12).

Thus, through three processes Samuel Street II and Robert Hamilton came to hold land in Gainsborough Township prior to 1803: direct grants from the Crown; the purchase of lands granted to loyalists; or land held in trust for others. At the same time, they held land throughout the remainder of the Niagara Peninsula and other parts of Upper Canada. A fourth manner in which they acquired lands was through default of payment of loans or mortgages they had given to loyalists and others (Parker 1978:135,139).

While Robert Hamilton and Samuel Street II died in 1809 and 1815 respectively, their businesses certainly did not. Robert Hamilton had a large family from two marriages and his estate was inherited by his 10 children. A majority of his businesses were passed to his oldest sons George, Alexander, and James, while most of his non-business property was passed to younger sons Joseph and John. In this way, parcels of land on Lots 17 and 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township (OWMC Site LF-9C) and vicinity were owned after 1809 by John Hamilton or Anna Margaret Hamilton (widow of Joseph).

Samuel Street III (1775-1844) had been raised by his uncle Samuel Street II, and by working in his uncle's mercantile ventures developed a keen business sense. He later opened his own businesses around Chippawa, and entered into an extremely successful partnership with Thomas Clark (1770-1835); Clark had earlier worked as a clerk for Robert Hamilton (his cousin) at Fort Niagara and Queenston.

Samuel Street III and Thomas Clark thus continued to run prosperous business ventures in and around Queenston and Chippawa after the deaths of

Samuel Street II and Robert Hamilton. Their strategic location meant that almost all goods entering and leaving the Niagara Peninsula in the early nineteenth century passed through their warehouses, stores, mills, and other businesses.

At this time, there were a handful of other prominent citizens in the Queenston-Chippawa area who also ran successful businesses and dabbled in land speculation. These included Robert, William, and Thomas Dickson, Thomas Cummings and his son James, and members of the Crooks family. These men, along with Thomas Clark, the Hamiltons, and the Streets, have collectively been referred to as the "Niagara Compact" (Parker 1978:140) who, like the "Family Compact" based in York, were a major factor contributing to William Lyon MacKenzie's Rebellion. This was in part due to the influence these men held with the Tory government (receiving patronage appointments) and the affect they had on land policies. For example, Clark, Street, and Hamilton were successful in arranging the defeat of a legislative act designed to tax non-resident landowners and assess "wild land" (ibid.:67-72). These men socialized with each other (i.e. frequently playing cards) and conducted numerous business transactions, including land deals, between themselves and others (Parker 1978:58,67-77;146). Some of them also served as the executors, or were beneficiaries, of the wills and estates of others [i.e. Samuel Street III was executor of the estate of John (1797-1833) and William (1776-1836) Crooks (Parker 1978:153); Thomas Clark was co-executor of Robert Hamilton's estate; Samuel Street III inherited the bulk of Thomas Clark's estate; and Samuel Street III was executor of the estate of Mary Hamilton, for a commission fee of 10% (ibid.:165)].

The scale of the business conducted by these men is evident from the records of some of their land transactions. For example, Samuel Street III purchased from the Crown in 1839 virtually all of the land in Sarnia Township (14,777 acres), some of which, unknown to him, was constantly flooded (Parker 1978:147-148). Samuel Street III and Thomas Clark were also involved in the purchase and sale of parts of the Grand River Tract (Block 4) (ibid.:151). These two men acted as agents, or arranged for agents, to buy land on the

behalf of others (ibid.:253), including an 1834 purchase of over 4,500 acres of land for £10,000.0.0 on behalf of James Cummings (in Windham, Townsend, Charlotteville, Woodhouse, Zorra, Ekfrid, Walpole, Wainfleet, and Willoughby Townships) (ibid.:251). Also in 1834, Street and Clark posted a bond for £952.12.2 for James Cummings, for which he put up as collateral some 600 acres of land in Blenheim Township (ibid.:249-250). Samuel Street III was the largest individual stockholder in the Bank of Upper Canada, lent money to the provincial government, and helped finance the First and Second Welland Canals for his friend William Hamilton Merrit (ibid.:172).

The era of land speculation passed to a third generation with Thomas Clark Street (1814-1872), the only son of Samuel Street III (who was named after Samuel Street III's business partner and friend Thomas Clark) and with the heirs of the Hamilton family. By this time, land ownership also included two prominent women: Cynthia Fuller (nee Street, sister of Samuel Street III) and Anna Margaret Hamilton (widow of Joseph, who was the son of Robert).

Although Thomas Clark Street studied law he was never called to the bar; after he inherited his father's estate in 1844 he devoted all of his time to managing his father's businesses. He also developed successful businesses of his own and, as noted in Appendix C, held a number of administrative and legislative positions and appointments. As a bachelor he left no natural heirs, and upon his death in 1872 his estate was inherited by his late sister's son Sutherland Macklem.

By this time, however, most of the Street and Hamilton family lands, and lands held by others, had been sold off, and the era of land speculation came to an end. The last parcel of land on and adjacent to OWMC Site LF-9C held by these people was sold by Cynthia Fuller in 1877, but she and her husband took back a mortgage from the purchaser (Andrew Dalrymple) that was not discharged until 1886 (Niagara North Land Registry Office, Instrument 3545). Thus, the land speculation business passed through three generations and even after the land was sold, its former owners continued to have a minor influence on local events and property ownership by holding mortgages.

CHAPTER 4

OWNERSHIP OF LOTS 17 AND 18, CONCESSION 3, GAINSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP (OWMC SITE LF-9C), 1797 TO 1900, AND A BRIEF HISTORY OF ADJACENT LOTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The history of land ownership of Lots 17 and 18, Concession 3 (OWMC Site LF-9C) reflects the general history of Gainsborough Township, Lincoln County, and the Niagara Peninsula as outlined in the preceding section. The data summarized below and in the accompanying tables and figures were derived primarily from a search of records at the Niagara North Land Registry Office (all Instrument Numbers noted below refer to registered Instruments in that office), supplemented by family histories, genealogies and other information obtained from other sources (see Sources of Information and References Cited).

In the following discussion, parcels of land are referred to by size in acres, rather than hectares, since all early land records deal in acres.

All of the transactions discussed below are summarized in Appendices A (Lot 17) and B (Lot 18); biographical sketches of most of the landowners noted in this section are contained in Appendix C.

4.2 LOT 17

4.2.1 INTRODUCTION

While only 100 acres of Lot 17 (the east half) comprise part of OWMC Site LF-9C, it is necessary to summarize ownership of the entire 200 acre lot since the 100 acres on the east half were at times owned by the same person or

people as the 100 acres on the west half, and since events on and ownership of the west half had a bearing on events on and ownership of the east half.

All 200 acres on Lot 17, Concession 3 (as well as all of Lot 16, Concession 2) were granted by the Crown to John Smith on March 31, 1807 (Land Registry Office Abstracts and Crown Patent Book Abstracts). [Ridout's (1811) map shows John Smith as owner of these two lots, but as discussed below he had sold Lot 17, Concession 3 in 1808.]

John Smith, the son of United Empire Loyalist Elias Smith of Niagara Township (Appendix C), owned Lot 17 for only 10 months, selling it on January 6, 1808 to Robert Hamilton (Crown Patent Book C.B. 70). No further details of this transaction, including the sale price, could be found since the original deed was destroyed by a fire during the War of 1812; at that time, all land records were housed at the clerk's office in Newark. We know, however, that Robert Hamilton was a wealthy and prominent businessman from Queenston who acquired several thousand acres of land throughout southern Ontario, predominantly from United Empire Loyalists who did not or could not fulfil their settlement requirements (see Appendix C). Robert Hamilton certainly did not settle on Lot 17, but he retained ownership of parts of it until 1851 or later.

Beginning in 1851, Lot 17 was subdivided into parcels which were eventually sold by Robert Hamilton or his estate. As a result, four parcels, each 50 acres in size, came to exist on Lot 17; these are referred to as the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$. Only two of these parcels, the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, comprise part of OWMC Site LF-9C, while the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ lie adjacent to and west of LF-9C. Since each parcel has its own discrete history, the following summary of ownership is subdivided to present that history by parcel.

4.2.2 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ OF LOT 17

The NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17 (50 acres) was owned by Robert Hamilton until August 6,

1852, at which time ownership was transferred to Anna Margaret Hamilton (Instrument 4925). Robert Hamilton died in 1809, but all of his land holdings became part of his estate, the bulk of which were inherited by three sons from his first marriage: Robert Junior, George, and Alexander. Some property was transferred to his son from his second marriage, Joseph. Joseph, a physician in the Township of Niagara, died prior to 1852, and his wife Anna Margaret then inherited his property. She therefore came to own the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17 in 1852, but was required to pay the nominal sum of 5 shillings to obtain legal title to it (Instrument 4925).

Anna Margaret Hamilton retained ownership for 14 years, selling it on December 14, 1866 to Benjamin Ellis for £50.0.0.

Little information could be found on Benjamin Ellis. We know from the 1861 Census that he and his wife Susannah were both age 40 and that he was a Quaker originally from England. As noted below and in Appendix C, we conclude that Benjamin Ellis settled and lived on Lot 17, Concession 4.

Additional information of the ownership of this parcel was derived from maps dated 1862 (Tremaine and Tremaine 1862) and 1876 (in Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties, 1876) and from the 1861 and 1871 Census. The 1862 map shows that all of Lot 17 was owned by David Moore. We found no record of David Moore in the title search of Lot 17 (Land Registry Office), but his name appears in the 1861 Census.

Benjamin Ellis sold the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17, Concession 3 to Annie M. Hodgkin on February 25, 1899 for \$1500.00 (Instrument 5838). On the same day, Annie M. Hodgkin granted Benjamin Ellis a life lease on the property (Instrument 5839). The following February he re-bought the parcel from her (Instrument 6020), but seventeen days later, on February 20, 1900, he sold the parcel to Calvin O. Beamer for \$700.00 and settlement of a mortgage with Annie M. Hodgkin (Instrument 13580). By that time, Benjamin Ellis was a widower.

Calvin O. Beamer did not move onto the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17 when he bought it in

1900, for he lived on the adjacent parcel of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18 (see discussion of Lot 18 below).

According to the 1861 Census, David Moore was a prosperous farmer who owned a total of 300 acres: 100 acres on the north half of Lot 17, Concession 3; 50 acres on Lot 22, Concession 3; and 150 acres on Lots 11 and 12, Concession 5. His combined farm value is listed as \$5,000.00, far more than contemporaneous farmers in the area at that time.

We therefore conclude that David Moore probably leased or rented the 50 acres in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17, Concession 3, from the Hamilton family prior to 1866, and after 1866 from Benjamin Ellis, since Moore is not listed as owner of this parcel at any time. This implies that he lived on one of the other parcels noted in the 1861 Census.

We conclude that Benjamin Ellis lived on the E $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17, Concession 4, since he is shown as owner of that parcel on the 1862 and 1876 maps, and since the 1861 and 1871 Census lists him as owner of that parcel.

Therefore, since Calvin O. Beamer did not settle on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17, Concession 3 when he bought it in 1900 (for he lived on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3), we conclude that while the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17 had several owners, it was never settled and there was no house on this parcel. This fact was confirmed by our archaeological survey of that property, where no evidence of a historic structure was encountered.

4.2.3 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ OF LOT 17

The SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17 (50 acres) was owned by Robert Hamilton or his estate from 1808 until 1851, it being sold on January 23rd of that year to Ogden Miller for £125.0.0 (Instrument 3692). That deed informs us that Ogden Miller was, at the time, a resident of Stamford Township.

We conclude that Ogden Miller did not settle on this parcel, for he sold it 12 years later, on March 5, 1863, to Thomas Phillips (Instrument 13383); that deed also lists Ogden Miller and his wife Mary as residents of Stamford Township.

The 1861 Census lists Thomas Philips (sic.) as owner of 50 acres on Lot 17, Concession 3. This implies that he farmed the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ at least two years before he acquired legal title to it through his 1863 purchase from Ogden Miller.

Thus, Thomas Phillips was probably the first settler on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17. He, or his son Thomas Jr. to whom he transferred ownership on October 3, 1891 (Instrument 4534), owned this parcel until 1911. The 1862 map (Tremaine and Tremaine 1862) indicates this parcel was owned by Thomas Phillips, as does the map of Gainsborough Township in the 1876 Historical Atlas. The 1876 map also shows the location of Mr. Phillips's house, it being in the same location as a house now standing on this parcel, it now being occupied by Mr. Ype Flameling.

As noted above, Thomas Phillips Sr. transferred ownership to his son Thomas Jr. in 1891. Thomas Sr.'s widow, Margaret, sold the property on April 4, 1911 to John Hill Jr., for \$1500.00 (Instrument 8166). The current owner of this parcel, Ype Flameling, purchased it in 1954 from William J. and Alice Anderson (Instrument 15375) who had bought it from John Hill Jr. in 1929 (Instrument 11686).

Therefore we conclude that the first settler on this parcel was Thomas Phillips Sr. circa 1861. According to the 1861 Census, he lived with his family in a one storey log house. By 1871 this had been replaced by a one and one-half storey frame house, it being the same house as one standing on this parcel today (occupied by Mr. Flameling) or in the same location as the one standing on this parcel today.

4.2.4 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ AND SW $\frac{1}{4}$ OF LOT 17

These two 50 acres parcels, although located outside of and adjacent to (west of) OWMC LF-9C, nevertheless had a history of ownership intertwined with the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17 and will therefore be briefly discussed here.

The NW $\frac{1}{4}$ remained in the Robert Hamilton estate until May 16, 1863, when it was sold by his executors to Joseph Grayham (sic.; all subsequent references to this family are spelt Graham) for \$400.00 (Instrument 13547). This parcel was no doubt first settled by the Graham family, including Joseph, his wife Margaret, Joseph's daughter Fanny, and other Graham's who owned this parcel until 1930 (Instrument 11607). While an 1862 map (Tremaine and Tremaine 1862) indicates that this parcel was owned by David Moore, we have concluded (see discussion above) that he only leased or rented this parcel. The map of Gainsborough in the 1876 Historical Atlas confirms our conclusion by showing a house owned by "Thos. Graham" on this parcel. According to the 1861 and 1871 Census, Thomas was the youngest son of Joseph. Additional data on this family are presented in Appendix C.

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17 was transferred from the estate of Robert Hamilton on August 6, 1852 to Thomas Clark Street in consideration of the nominal sum of 5 shillings (Instrument 5947). Like the Hamilton's, the Street's were wealthy and prominent businessmen on the Niagara Peninsula, with the Street family running business ventures in Queenston, Chippawa, and elsewhere. At one time Robert Hamilton (1750-1809) employed his cousin Thomas Clark (1770-1835). Thomas Clark later became acquainted with Samuel Street II (1750-1815) and both had close dealings with Robert Hamilton (see Appendix C). These business dealings carried on into the next generation on both the Hamilton and Street sides, between Robert Hamilton's sons and Samuel Street III (1775-1844), who was the nephew of Samuel Street II. Thomas Clark became executor of Robert Hamilton's estate in 1809, and was a close business partner of Samuel Street III. The latter respected the former so much that he named his only son after him, Thomas Clark Street (1814-1872) (Parker 1978). These relationships explain how Thomas Clark Street could acquire 50 acres of land from Robert

Hamilton's estate for only 5 shillings.

Thomas Clark Street, like his father, Thomas Clark, and Robert Hamilton, amassed considerable land holdings in southern Ontario. Upon his death in 1872, Thomas Clark Street's properties were divided among a number of heirs and beneficiaries, including his sister Cynthia Fuller (nee Street) (Parker 1978:176, 282; Green 1911:57-60). Thus, the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17 came to be owned, after 1872, by Cynthia Fuller. She retained ownership for less than five years, selling this parcel on January 2, 1877 to Andrew Dalrymple for \$575.55 (Instrument 1778).

Based on the 1862 and 1876 maps, as well as Census data from 1861 and 1871, we conclude that Andrew Dalrymple actually settled on this parcel circa 1861 (or prior). The 1861 Census lists him as living with his family in a one storey log house on this property.

4.3 LOT 18

4.3.1 INTRODUCTION

Ownership of Lot 18 was somewhat more complex than Lot 17, since it was divided into eight distinct parcels of varying size and since each parcel had several successive owners. It will be noted, however, that some of these owners were also holders of (or related to holders of) parcels on Lot 17, other adjacent lots, or nearby lots.

Ownership of Lot 18 began on March 10, 1797, when the Crown granted these 200 acres to Job Strobridge (Land Registry Office Abstracts and Crown Patent Book Abstracts). It is certain that Job Strobridge did not settle on Lot 18; a subsequent transaction notes he was a resident of Thorold Township (Instrument 8162).

The 100 acres on the north half of Lot 18 were sold to or acquired by

Elias Short (?) before 1808 (Instrument lost or destroyed; first name is correct but second name (Short?) is uncertain), but Elias Short (?) quickly sold or transferred ownership to Robert Hamilton (Instrument C.B. 155) on April 18, 1808. Upon Robert Hamilton's death in 1809, this parcel was transferred to his son John (1802-1882), who ran businesses in Montreal and Queenston, and after 1840, in Kingston (see Appendix C).

John Hamilton owned all 100 acres in the north half of Lot 18 until 1853. After that date, the north half was subdivided and its history will be revealed on a parcel by parcel basis below.

The south half of Lot 18 (100 acres) remained in the hands of Job Strobridge until 1830, when he sold it to John Henry Schram for £62.10.0 (Instrument 8162).

John Henry Schram owned the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18 for only four years, selling it on December 13, 1834 to George Pattison for £100.0.0 (Instrument 10754).

The S $\frac{1}{2}$ was subdivided during the time it was owned by George Pattison; its further history will be revealed on a parcel by parcel basis below, but first we present a brief discussion of how Lot 18 was subdivided into parcels.

4.3.2 DIVISION OF N $\frac{1}{2}$ AND S $\frac{1}{2}$ OF LOT 18 INTO PARCELS

Division of the north half of Lot 18 was relatively straight-forward, consisting after 1853 of two 50 acre blocks which we shall call the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N $\frac{1}{2}$. After 1876 the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ was further subdivided into smaller parcels of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, but ownership remained within one family. These parcels are discussed in Section 4.3.4.

Division of the south half of Lot 18 was more complex and after 1842 involved a single 50 acre block and two 25 acre blocks. These parcels were subdivided on the lot running east to west, rather than north to south as most

other lots in the area were. The 50 acre parcel in the south half was located at the north end of that half and will be referred to as the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S $\frac{1}{2}$. The two 25 acre parcels were in the south half of the south half, and will be referred to as the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S $\frac{1}{2}$, and the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ (see Figures 2 and 3 for the placement and names of these parcels). To further complicate matters, a small portion (120 square yards) of the latter parcel (S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$) was sold in 1845, creating the eighth distinct parcel on this lot. Its location within the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ is shown in Figure 3.

4.3.3 W $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$

As noted above, all of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18 was owned by John Hamilton from 1809 to 1853. In August 1853 he sold the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ (to Henry Beamer, discussed below), but retained ownership of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ until 1860.

In 1860, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ was transferred from John Hamilton to Thomas Clark Street in consideration of the nominal sum of 5 shillings (Instrument 11469). The relationship between the Hamilton and Street families was earlier noted (for Lot 17 see Section 4.2.4) (see also Appendix C).

Data from the 1861 and 1871 Census reveal that during the period that this parcel was owned by Street, it was in fact farmed by the Anderson family. This suggests that the Anderson family leased or rented this parcel from Street. We could find no evidence that the Andersons' settled on this parcel, but that remains a possibility.

The 1861 Census lists Alexander Anderson as farming these 50 acres. He had cleared 30 acres, with 23 acres in crop, 6 acres in pasture, and 1 acre in orchard or garden (suggesting he did in fact live on this parcel). In 1861 this farm was valued at \$1,000.00.

The 1871 Census lists the occupant of this parcel as Robert Anderson, presumably Alexander's son. He was a Scottish Presbyterian born circa 1807

who married Sarah (born circa 1816). They had three children: George (born circa 1848); William (born circa 1853); and Sarah (born circa 1860).

Tremaine and Tremaine's 1862 map shows Alexander Anderson as occupant of this parcel.

Thomas Clark Street retained ownership of this parcel for 11 years, selling it on October 5, 1871 for £100.0.0 to Calvin O. Beamer (Instrument 841).

Calvin O. Beamer immediately settled on this parcel since he is listed as owner of it in the 1871 Census; he continued to live there until after 1900. He and members of his family (see Appendix C) acquired the adjacent E½ of the N½ of Lot 18 after 1876 (discussed below) and the adjacent NE¼ of Lot 17 in 1900 (Section 4.2.2).

The fact that Calvin O. Beamer settled on this parcel (W½ of N½ of Lot 18) is confirmed by the 1876 Gainsborough Township map in the Historical Atlas (which also shows his house location) and through an interview with a surviving member of the Beamer family. A house remains standing today in this location, it being described as a "1½ storey brick house... built on the "T" pattern common in the 1860s-1880s" (Historica Research Ltd. 1985:18). This date also confirms that the house was built by Calvin O. Beamer.

The 1871 Census records that Calvin O. Beamer had one house and one barn on this parcel.

4.3.4 E½ OF N½

John Hamilton owned this parcel from 1809 to 1853, when he sold it to Henry Beamer for £137.10.0 (Instrument 6393). The relationship of Henry to Calvin O. Beamer is noted in Appendix C.

It is thought that Henry Beamer settled on the E½ in, or shortly after, 1853. He is listed as owner of this parcel in the 1861 Census, and he is shown as the owner of this parcel on an 1862 map (Tremaine and Tremaine 1862). (At the same time, Henry's son George owned and lived on Lot 19, Concession 3, and Henry eventually moved there).

Henry Beamer sold the E½ of N½ of Lot 18 in 1870 to Jeremiah Schram for \$1,500.00.

Jeremiah Schram owned, at the same time, the N½ of S½ of S½ of Lot 18 (see below) and may have actually lived there rather than on the E½ of the N½. It is probable that his son Joseph lived on the E½ of the N½, since Jeremiah transferred ownership of the E½ of N½ to Joseph in 1872 for the sum of \$1.00 (Instrument 1227).

Yet Joseph did not own this parcel long, selling it in 1874 to Daniel McKiddie for \$900.00 (Instrument 1362).

While Daniel McKiddie is shown as owner and resident of this parcel in the 1876 Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties, he did not own the parcel for more than two years. On October 31, 1876, he sold the 50 acre parcel in three sections to three brothers in the Beamer family: 25 acres to Calvin for \$550.00 (Instrument 2089), 12½ acres to Loran for \$275.00 (Instrument 2143), and 12½ acres to Bradley for \$275.00 (Instrument 2506). At this time (1876) Calvin also owned and lived on the 50 acres on the W½ of N½. [Henry Beamer, who earlier owned the E½ of N½, was an uncle of Calvin, Loran, and Bradley (see Appendix C).]

Loran Beamer retained his parcel of 12½ acres for only three years, selling it in 1879 to his brother Bradley for \$400.00 (Instrument 2505). Bradley Beamer then owned the 25 acres on the east half of the E½ of N½, and continued owning that parcel until 1900. In 1900, he purchased the adjacent 25 acres from his brother Calvin for \$600.00 (Instrument 6079), meaning each then owned 50 acres on Lot 18. As will be shown below, between 1890 and 1900

other Beamer relatives acquired all parcels on the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, meaning that in 1900 the entire lot was owned by Beamer family members. Various members of the Beamer family continued to own at least parts of Lot 18 until 1945.

Therefore, we conclude that the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18 was first settled by Henry Beamer circa 1853; he is listed as owner of this parcel on an 1862 map (Tremaine and Tremaine 1862) and in the 1861 and 1871 Census. By 1876 this parcel was owned by Daniel McKiddie, but in that year he sold it back to the Beamer family. This house is no longer standing, it having been replaced in the 1940s or 1950s by a more modern structure which is standing today, occupied in 1986 by the Melon family. [An unconfirmed report from a local resident stated that after McKiddie lived in the former Henry Beamer house, it may have been used as a "manse" for the nearby Episcopal Methodist Church. We could not verify this report, but know that most of the preachers at that church were on a circuit that included at various times Methodist churches in Tintern and Silverdale.]

4.3.5 N $\frac{1}{2}$ OF S $\frac{1}{2}$

As noted above, this parcel of 50 acres was owned from 1797 to 1830 by Job Strobridge, from 1830 to 1834 by John Henry Schram, and after 1834 by George Pattison.

George Pattison owned this parcel (and all or parts of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$) from 1834 to 1857. Whether or not George Pattison or John Henry Schram built a house and settled on this parcel is discussed after we consider the ownership of the remainder of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18.

George Pattison sold this parcel circa 1856-57 to Albert Lane (Instrument 8732), but Albert Lane immediately sold it to Israel Dawdy (Instrument 8463). Both transactions cost the buyer £50.0.0.

Israel Dawdy and other Dawdy's (i.e. Richard, Caleb, and Humphrey)

carried out numerous transactions concerning this parcel of 50 acres (and, after 1879, the adjacent 25 acres to the south, the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$). Lacking complete genealogical information on this family, we were unable to ascertain the precise relation of the players in these transactions or the reasons for them. Since the transactions (listed in Appendix B) involved sums of money ranging from \$100.00 to \$850.00, we conclude that none of the transactions were father to son, and rather we assume were from one relation (i.e. brother, cousin, or nephew) to another (see Appendix C).

The 1862 map (Tremaine Tremaine 1862) and the Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties (1876), list Israel Dawdy as owner of this parcel, and this is confirmed by information on land transactions (Figure 4; Appendix B) and by the 1861 and 1871 Census. The location of his house is shown on the 1876 map, it being located in the extreme southeast corner of the 50 acre parcel. He owned this parcel until 1890, when it was sold to Priscilla Beamer for \$1375.00 (Instrument 4352); she was related to the Beamers who owned, by this time, the remainder of Lot 18 (see Appendix C).

Information supplied by Mr. Clarence Beamer suggests that no one lived on this parcel after Israel Dawdy moved out in 1890. By the time Clarence Beamer went to school, in the 1910s and 1920s, the house of Israel Dawdy had disappeared; all that remained in the area of the house were a few apple trees.

4.3.6 S $\frac{1}{4}$ OF S $\frac{1}{4}$

As noted earlier, the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18 (50 acres) was divided into two 25 acre parcels, which we will refer to and discuss separately below as the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$.

4.3.6.1 N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$

We have noted earlier that all of Lot 18 was granted by the Crown to Job Strobridge in 1797. After selling the N $\frac{1}{4}$ (100 acres) circa 1800, he continued to own all of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ until 1830, when he sold it to John Henry Schram, who in turn sold it in 1834 to George Pattison.

In 1842, George Pattison sold the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ as two 25 acre parcels to two different businessmen and land speculators, Samuel Street [S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ for £75.0.0 (Instrument 890)] and James Cummings [N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ for £50.0.0 (Instrument 782).]

The new owner of the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$, James Cummings, was a "prosperous miller-merchant from Chippawa", a Member of Parliament for Lincoln South in the government of the Province of Canada from 1844 to 1847 (Rannie 1974:337), and friend and associate of the aforementioned Robert Hamilton, Samuel Street III, and Thomas Clark (see Appendix C).

James Cummings certainly did not live on this parcel, and he owned it for only five years, selling it for a profit on November 13, 1850, to Jeremiah and Catharine Schram for £62.10.0 (Instrument 6173).

J. Schram appears as owner of this parcel on Tremaine and Tremaine's 1862 map and on the 1876 map of Gainsborough Township in the Historical Atlas. He is also listed as owner of this parcel in the 1861 and 1871 Census. Prior to purchasing this parcel, Jeremiah and Catharine Schram had lived in Crowland Township.

The sole owner of this parcel in 1881, Catharine Schram, sold it to Israel Dawdy for \$850.00 (Instrument 2690). At the time Israel Dawdy owned the adjacent 50 acre parcel to the north (N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$), but on the same day that he bought the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ he sold it to Humphrey Dawdy, for the same amount of money he paid for it, \$850.00 (Instrument 2692).

Less than two years later, Humphrey Dawdy sold the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ to Caleb Dawdy for only \$400.00 (Instrument 2924). Three years later (January 20, 1886), Caleb re-sold it to Israel Dawdy for \$800.00 (Instrument 3473), and on the same day Israel sold it back to Caleb for \$800.00 (Instrument 3475).

As noted in the discussion of the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$, we have been unable to sort out these various members of the Dawdy family to know how, if at all, they may have been related (see Appendix C). We also have no way of knowing why these transactions took place, nor who, if anyone, was living in a house or houses, if any, on this parcel while these transactions took place.

In any event, Caleb Wesley Dawdy owned this parcel for only two years, selling it on December 23, 1887, to Isaac Cown (Conn ?) for \$600.00 (Instrument 3912).

No biographical data could be found for Isaac Cown (Conn ?); he owned the parcel for twelve years, selling it on February 20, 1899 to Albe Beamer for \$600.00 (Instrument 5848).

Albe Beamer, related to several other Beamers in the area (see Appendix C), also owned by this time the adjacent 25 acres to the south (S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$, discussed below), while other related Beamers owned the remainder of Lot 18 after 1900.

This parcel then remained in the Beamer family well into the twentieth century, with ownership passing from Albe to his wife Willy and their son Amos.

We therefore conclude that this 25 acre parcel was first settled circa 1850 by Jeremiah and Catharine Schram; she apparently lived there after Jeremiah died, until circa 1881 when she sold it to the Dawdys. We could not determine who, if anyone, lived in Jeremiah Schram's house on this parcel after that date.

The 1861 Census states that James Henry and Amanda Schram lived on the same property as Jeremiah and Catharine Schram, but in a separate house. Thus, two Schram families occupied two houses on this parcel after 1861.

4.3.6.2 S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$

As with the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$, this parcel of 25 acres passed from Job Strobridge (owner from 1797 to 1830) to John Henry Schram (owner from 1830 to 1834) to George Pattison (owner from 1834 to 1842).

In 1842, George Pattison sold this parcel to Samuel Street for £75.0.0 (Instrument 890), six months after George Pattison had sold the adjacent 25 acres (N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$) to Samuel Street's friend and associate James Cummings for £50.0.0. The deed of this transaction (Instrument 890) is the only one of all those examined that contains reference to a structure on the land being bought/sold. It describes the sale of "25 acres south one quarter at south end of Lot number eighteen together with a good log house 18 x 20 [feet] log barn 26 x 36 [feet] with 20 acres in front and all fenced and otherwise improved..." and goes on to mention a "school" and "40 feet [of] road allowance between the 2nd and 3rd concession". The house, barn, and school will be discussed further below.

Despite these changes in ownership, the 1851, 1861, and 1871 Census provide data that suggest John Henry and Naomi Schram continued to live on this parcel. In addition, the Census data further suggested there were two houses on this parcel. The original log house (described in the 1842 deed) was occupied from 1830 until circa 1861 by John Henry and Naomi Schram. After 1861 they lived in a new frame house on this parcel and their original log house was occupied by their son and his wife, Daniel E. and Priscilla.

A problem with dates arises when we consider the next transaction on the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$. This transaction, dated February 17, 1845, concerns the sale of a small tract within that parcel, measuring only 120 square yards [27 feet

deep (south to north) by 40 feet long (west to east) (location within the parcel shown on Figure 3)].

The deed recording this sale (Instrument 15111) lists the grantor as George Pattison, but, as shown above, George Pattison had supposedly already sold the 25 acres containing this 120 square yard tract to Samuel Street (Instrument 890, dated June 30, 1842). It may be possible that the date on Instrument 15111 is wrong, and should be June 30, 1845, rather than June 30, 1842.

Regardless of who actually sold the 120 square yard tract, and the precise date of that sale, the land had an important history. The buyer of the tract was not an individual, but rather three individuals: John B. Bennett, John Schram, and John Gardner. They were the first school trustees in this area of Gainsborough, and they purchased the 120 square yard tract to build a school on it. The precise wording of the deed, in places barely legible, is interpreted as "sold to John B. Bennett, John Schram, and John Gardner, trustees and their successors in office their heirs and assigns to (for) the sole and proper use (of a) school". These men paid a sum of only 5 shillings for this tract.

Further history of this school will be presented in a later discussion (in our discussion of Lot 19, Concession 3, Section 4.4). There, it will be revealed that a log school was built on Lot 18 but it was moved, for reasons unknown, circa 1860 to the southwest corner of Lot 19, Concession 3.

The trustees held this tract of 120 square yards for 15 years, during which time Samuel Street continued to own the remaining lands (25 acres less 120 square yards) on the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$.

The 120 square tract was purchased on August 4, 1860, by Nelson Hartwell for \$5.00. We assume (in a discussion below) that the log school on this tract had been moved (to Lot 19) before Nelson Hartwell bought this tract, or that Nelson Hartwell used the former log school building for his place of

business as a hub manufacturer/turner/wheelwright.

Nelson Hartwell subsequently purchased the remaining lands on the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ on January 16, 1865. It was sold by the estate of Samuel Street III (administered by his nephew Thomas Clark Street) for £75.0.0 (Instrument 15115).

Given this information, it is probable that Nelson Hartwell moved to Lot 18 in 1860. We conclude that he first occupied the 120 square yard tract, formerly occupied by the log school, and that he built a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ storey frame house on this tract (as noted in the 1861 Census). From his house or adjacent workshop he operated a successful business as a turner, hub manufacturer, or wheelwright. In 1865 he bought the adjacent 25 acres of land (less the 120 square yards he already owned).

Nelson Hartwell continued to own this parcel of 25 acres until 1897 when, at age 81 or 82, he sold it to Albe Beamer for \$600.00 (Instrument 5530). As noted earlier, Albe Beamer subsequently purchased (on March 18, 1899) the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ thereby giving him ownership of all 50 acres on the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18. He and his family continued to own this parcel until 1940.

4.3.6.3 Summary

We will review the above documentation in an attempt to ascertain when the first house may have been built on the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18, when subsequent houses were built, and who may have lived in those houses.

We know (from records in the Land Registry Office, Tremaine and Tremaine's 1862 map, and the 1876 map in the Historical Atlas and the 1861 and 1871 Census) that between 1860 and 1876 the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18 had three owners and three houses: Israel Dawdy on the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$, Jeremiah Schram on the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$, and Nelson Hartwell on the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$. We also know that the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ had a log school on it from 1842 (or 1845?) to 1860; the school was

moved in 1860 and the property on which it stood (120 square yard tract) was sold to Nelson Hartwell for \$5.00. We assume that Nelson Hartwell built a house and workshop for his business on this small tract before he bought the adjacent 25 acres (less the 120 square yards he already owned) in 1865 for £75.0.0 or that his workshop was in the former log school. We know further that when George Pattison sold the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ to Samuel Street in 1842, for £75.0.0, it contained a log house and log barn and had 20 acres of cleared land.

Evidence from the land records suggests that this log house and log barn were erected by John Henry Schram, perhaps as early as 1830 when he bought the entire S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18. Census data suggest that John Henry and Naomi Schram continued to live in this house until circa 1861, when they built a new frame house on the S $\frac{1}{4}$. After that, their son Daniel E. lived in the original log house. The Census data also suggests there were two houses on the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$: one occupied by Jeremiah and Catharine Schram, the other by James Henry and Amanda Schram.

We believe there are missing land records, based on two facts not discussed above. First, the sale from Pattison to Cummings contains a legal description of 25 acres divided north to south on the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18, unlike all other descriptions for parcels on this lot which divide it east to west. The Pattison/Cummings transaction left Cummings with a tract of 25 acres which can be referred to as the E $\frac{1}{4}$ of W $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$.

The next transaction for this parcel on file at the Land Registry Office, from Cummings to Jeremiah and Catharine Schram, was for 25 acres, but it contains no description of where on the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18 those 25 acres were located. However, subsequent land records and the 1862 and 1876 maps indicate that the 25 acres owned by Jeremiah and Catharine Schram were the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ and not some parcel divided north to south. Thus, the deed from Pattison to Cummings either contains a wrong legal description or indicates that there are missing records which revert the 25 acre parcel in some way from a north-south oriented parcel to an east-west one.

Second, we have evidence for a non-recorded transaction from George Pattison to Jacob Pattison (presumably George's son) and evidence of the subsequent seizure of the 50 acres on the N½ of S½ of Lot 18, owned by George Pattison (or Jacob Pattison) from 1834 to circa 1856, by the Sheriff. Instrument 3957 is a writ issued by the Sheriff's Office of the County of Lincoln on May 17, 1852, authorizing Sheriff William Kingsmill to seize these lands for the failure of Jacob Pattison to pay a debt of £170.12.0 owed to the executors of the estate of Samuel Street; the executor of that estate was Thomas Clark Street. This writ notes that the Sheriff attempted to obtain the amount of debt from Jacob Pattison and failing to do so, seized the land on the authority of Her Majesty's Court of Queens Bench in Toronto, issued February 5, 1852. The Sheriff then sold the land by Public Auction for "the highest and largest sum bid"; the sum was £1.0.0 and the bidder was Thomas Clark Street.

It would seem obvious that if Thomas Clark Street paid £1.0.0 for this land it should have rightfully become his property. However, the next surviving deed of which there is a record concerns the sale of this 50 acre parcel from George Pattison to Albert Lane. This deed is dated September 30, 1856, four years after these same 50 acres had supposedly been seized by the Sheriff from Jacob Pattison and sold by auction to T.C. Street. Later in 1856 Albert Lane sold the 50 acres to Israel Dawdy, and Dawdy lived on this parcel in 1862 and 1876.

It is difficult to interpret these two facts, as they would seem to indicate erroneous legal descriptions and missing records of land transactions.

Despite this, we believe it is probable that John Henry Schram built the first house on the S½ of Lot 18 in 1830. The property containing the house was bought by George Pattison; he subdivided the half lot and sold the parcel containing the house (S½ of S½ of S½) and another parcel (N½ of S½ of S½) in 1842, but continued to own the N½ of S½. Throughout this time, we conclude

John Henry and Naomi Schram continued to live on the S $\frac{1}{2}$, and that after 1861 they were joined there by their son Daniel, who lived with his wife Priscilla in the original house after John Henry built himself a new one.

Jeremiah Schram bought the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ with his wife Catharine and, we conclude, built a house there, circa 1850; he continued to own this parcel and live there in 1862 and in 1876. In our discussion of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18 we noted that the parcel had been settled by Henry Beamer in 1853 and that Henry Beamer lived there until 1870, when he sold those 50 acres (plus house) to Jeremiah Schram. Since Jeremiah Schram transferred ownership of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{4}$ to his son Joseph in 1872, we conclude that Joseph occupied the house built by Henry Beamer and that Jeremiah continued to live on the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$. After 1861, a second house on this 25 acre parcel (N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$) was built and occupied by James Henry and Amanda Schram (suggesting that James Henry was related in some way to Jeremiah).

4.4 SUMMARY AND NOTES ON FIRST SETTLERS ON LOTS 17 AND 18, CONCESSION 3

The first owners of Lot 17 (John Smith) and Lot 18 (Job Strobridge) were United Empire Loyalists, or sons of United Empire Loyalists, who were granted those lands by the Crown in 1807 (Lot 17) and 1797 (Lot 18). They both subsequently sold their land to wealthy businessmen in Queenston and Chippawa in 1808, although Job Strobridge retained ownership of part of Lot 18 until 1830.

The Queenston and Chippawa businessmen (and their heirs) included Robert Hamilton, John Hamilton, Anna Margaret Hamilton, Thomas Clark Street, Cynthia Fuller (nee Street), Samuel Street, and James Cummings. These men and women knew each other well, were frequent customers of each other's businesses, and individually or jointly amassed large acreages of land throughout southern Ontario (see Appendix C). Land speculation was a relatively easy way for people with money to make money, and the lands on Lots 17 and 18 were no exception. The last of the individual parcels on Lots 17 and 18 held by these

people was not sold off until 1877 (W $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 17, owned by Cynthia Fuller), well after the surrounding lands had been first settled. Not noted above is the fact that after parcels were sold by the businessmen, the grantee or purchaser frequently took back a mortgage which, in some cases, was not paid off until several years after settlement of the land sold. Thus, while the Queenston and Chippawa businessmen (and women) eventually sold their parcels on Lots 17 and 18, they continued to be listed in the Land Registry Office abstracts as mortgagors for several years.

The earliest settlement of Lots 17 and 18 appears to have been by John Henry Schram, on the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, circa 1830. We conclude that he built a house on the south edge of the property, this being the log house measuring 18 x 20 feet as described in Instrument 890; he also built a log barn 26 x 36 feet, and cleared and fenced at least 20 acres of land.

From the information discussed above, we conclude that the remaining parcels on Lots 17 and 18 were first settled in the following sequence:

1850	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 18	Jeremiah and Catharine Schram
1853	E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 18	Henry Beamer
1857	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 18	Israel Dawdy
pre-1861	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Lot 17	Andrew Dalrymple
1861	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Lot 17	Thomas Phillips Sr.
1861	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Lot 17	Joseph Grayham (Graham)
1866	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Lot 17	Never settled (but probably cleared and farmed by David Moore; later owned by Benjamin Ellis who had settled across the road on the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 17, Conc. 4)
1871	W $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 18	Calvin O. Beamer

In conclusion, it is probable that a structure was built on Lot 18 circa 1830, this being the house of John Henry Schram. We know for a fact that a school was built on Lot 18 in 1842 or 1845.

After the building of John Henry Schram's house and the school, we know that the remaining parts of Lots 17 and 18 were settled between 1850 and 1877. These dates coincide with the dates for settlement of adjacent lots and indicate the gradual growth of a small community in the area. This community was dominated by the Beamer and Schram families until after 1900, although other families (Dawdy, Phillips, Hartwell) owned and lived on parts of Lots 17 and 18 until 1900 or later. This community will be discussed in greater detail after we first present, in the next section, a brief history of adjacent lots. It is important to note here, however, that even though only one family was living on Lots 17 and 18 in 1842, there were enough people in the surrounding area at that date to justify or necessitate the building of a school.

4.5 BRIEF HISTORY OF ADJACENT LOTS

In this section we will briefly review the history of settlement of lots adjacent to OWMC Site LF-9C, focusing in particular on Lot 19, Concession 3 and Lot 18, Concession 2. This is done to present documentary evidence for: a) the existence of a school and church on Lot 19, Concession 3 and of a "grocery" on Lot 18, Concession 2; and b) the ownership of these and other lots by the same people, or relatives of the same people, who owned Lots 17 and 18, Concession 3 (OWMC Site LF-9C).

4.5.1 LOT 19, CONCESSION 3

This lot was granted by the Crown to Enoch Scoot (Enoch Scott?) on the same day (March 10, 1797) as the Crown granted Lot 18, Concession 3 to Job Strobridge (Crown Patent Book). Enoch Scoot is listed in the Gainsborough "Township Papers" (Public Archives of Ontario) as a house carpenter, age 24, born in New Jersey (Wilson 1968:6). As with Lots 17 and 18, Lot 19 then was sold to Robert Hamilton (C.B. 67), on May 20, 1805. Robert Hamilton's son,

Peter Hunter Hamilton, subsequently inherited this lot, and he sold it in 1831 to Jacob Schram Sr. for £313.13.0 (Instrument 5556). Jacob Schram Sr. was the father of John Henry Schram (Appendix C), who owned at that time the S½ of Lot 18.

Jacob Schram Sr. sold the 50 acres on the N½ of N½ of Lot 19 in 1845 to his son-in-law Hezekial Hull for £100.0.0 (Instrument 119), and he in turn sold those 50 acres in 1849 to Henry Beamer for £175.0.0 (Instrument 4131). The increase in price over this four year period could indicate that Hezekial Hull built a house on this parcel. [The new owner, Henry Beamer, was the brother of Naomi Beamer who had married John Henry Schram, son of former owner of this parcel, Jacob Schram Sr.]

Henry Beamer (1802-1890) was one of the sons of Adam (1774-1848) and Eve (nee Bowman) (1781-1843) Beamer. He owned at the same time the E½ of N½ of Lot 18 and we believe he lived there. Henry Beamer then sold the N½ of N½ of Lot 19 to his son George Adam Beamer (1828-?) for £250.0.0 (Instrument 2), on October 29, 1856.

Ten years later, on March 1, 1866, George Adam Beamer and his wife Priscilla Jane Beamer sold a small parcel, measuring 30 square rods, on the northwest corner of their property. This small parcel was purchased, for \$20.00, by a group of seven men who had been appointed as "Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada" (Instrument 23). These men are listed on the deed as Henry Piper, Nelson Hogkins, James Hamilton Dawdy, Cornelius Schram, John Beamer, Daniel Edwin Schram, and Nathaniel Beamer.

The trustees then built a church in this location, it being later known as Centenary Church. It was in use as a church circa 1930, at which time it was sold to the Book family and converted to a garage (WLHS 1985:163). This structure remained standing in its original location (southeast corner of Hwy. 20 and Schram Road) until the summer of 1986 when it was torn down. [Note: the east wall of the original church may remain standing today, incorporated into a steel shed built in the summer of 1986.]

The remaining portion of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 19 continued to be owned by George Adam Beamer for some time. It was subsequently passed to his son Adam (Addie) Edwy (1861-1950) and then to Adam's son Clarence, who still resides in the house built by his ancestors on this lot; Clarence's two sons, Kenneth and Larry, and their families also live on this lot today (WLHS 1985:157).

The remaining portions of Lot 19 (S $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$) were owned from 1831 to 1856 by Jacob Schram Sr.

On August 12, 1856, Jacob Schram Sr. sold the 100 acres on the S $\frac{1}{2}$ as two parcels: a 10 acre parcel in the southeast corner to his youngest son Jacob Jr. (1831-1867) (Instrument 7498), and the remaining 90 acres to his grandson James Henry (1831-1909) and his wife Amanda Ann (nee Cornwall) (1837-1892) (Instrument 7499); James Henry was the eldest son of John Henry Schram (1810-1898), who was the eldest son of Jacob Sr. (Appendix C). In the meantime, Jacob Sr. continued to own the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 19, but just over one year later, on October 22, 1857, he sold those 50 acres to his oldest son John Henry.

James Henry Schram and his wife Amanda Ann were owners of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18 (less 10 acres in the southeast corner) in 1874 when they sold a one-half acre parcel to "the Trustees of Public School Section number five in the Township of Gainsborough..." (Instrument 1923), for \$50.00. Two trustees signed the deed, Fredrick L. Horton and Daniel E. Schram (youngest son of John Henry Schram and brother of James Henry) (Appendix C).

The existence of an earlier school in the area has been noted above, on a 120 square yard parcel of land on the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18. This earlier school had been built in 1842 or 1845, and the property on which it stood was sold to Nelson Hartwell in 1860. A description of S.S. No. 5 Gainsborough in West Lincoln: Our Links with the Past (WLHS 1985:226-227) notes that this earlier school was built of logs and that it was subsequently "moved" to Lot 19 on land "donated by [James] Henry Schram". It apparently stood on the

southwest corner of Lot 19 (the one-half acre "donated" by James Henry Schram) until 1883, at which time the school property was enlarged and a brick school was built (ibid. 227). This brick school still stands in this location, it being bought from the township at a public auction in 1965 by the Maylott family, who converted it to a residence.

The (log) school is shown on the southwest corner of Lot 19 on the 1876 map of Gainsborough Township in the Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties. It is also shown in this location on an earlier map (Tremaine and Tremaine, 1862), confirming that the former school on Lot 18 has been moved to Lot 19 prior to 1862 (probably just prior to 1860, when the 120 square yard parcel of Lot 18 had been sold to Nelson Hartwell).

Jacob Schram Sr. owned the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 19 until 1857, when he sold it to John N. Schram for £125.0.0 (Instrument 704). Although biographical data are sparse, we believe that this was John Nicholas Schram; he appears not to have been directly related to the other Schram families in the immediate area (i.e. John Henry, James Henry, Jeremiah and Jacob Sr.). He owned this parcel until 1888, when his three daughters sold it to Harmon Henry Schram (see Section C.15.11). Although Harmon sold this property in February 1891 to Terance Shipman, Shipman in turn sold it in April 1891 to Harmon's wife Phoebe Ann Schram, who then owned it past 1900. This ownership is confirmed by the 1861 and 1871 Census, by Tremaine and Tremaine's 1862 map, where the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 19 is listed as being owned by "Nichs. Schram" (i.e. John Nicholas), and by the 1876 map of Gainsborough in the Historical Atlas where ownership is listed as "J.N. Schram" (i.e. John Nicholas).

In summary, Lot 19, Concession 3, was granted in 1797 to Enoch Scoot (Enoch Scott?), a probable United Empire Loyalist. He sold it to Robert Hamilton, it was inherited by Robert Hamilton's son Peter Hunter, then sold in 1831 to Jacob Schram Sr. Jacob Schram Sr. subsequently sold the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ to Henry Beamer, and this parcel remains in the Beamer family today (sixth generation). Various Schrams (representing at least two different families: Jacob Sr. and John Nicholas) continued to own most of the remaining lot until

after 1900. Tremaine and Tremaine's 1862 map shows the following ownership: George A. Beamer on the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{4}$; Nicholas Schram the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{4}$; Jas. H (James Henry) Schram on the S $\frac{1}{2}$; and school on the southwest corner.

In 1866, a small parcel (30 square rods) on the northwest corner was sold by Henry Beamer to trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they erected a chapel or church on this property, which was later known as Centenary Church. Circa 1930 the church was converted to a garage and it was torn down in 1986. The first minister for this church was probably Rev. David Williams who witnessed the 1866 deed recording the purchase of the property on which the church was built (Instrument 23).

In 1874, James Henry and Amanda Ann Schram sold a one-half acre parcel on the southwest corner of Lot 19 to the trustees of Gainsborough School Section 5. However, other evidence indicates that an earlier school had existed on Lot 18; circa 1860 it was moved to Lot 19, to be placed on land "donated" by the Schram's. Thus, the 1874 deed between the Schram's and the trustees may have only been to give legal title of the land to the trustees, the school having been already situated there for fourteen years. We know from Tremaine and Tremaine's map that the school was located there in 1862. The 1874 deed may have been to "enlarge" the school property in anticipation of erecting a brick school on Lot 19, which was then built in 1883. The 1874 sale price of \$50.00 for the one-half acre may indicate the latter as the true reconstruction of events, there being no deed to record the Schram's earlier (circa 1860) donation of land for the school.

4.5.2 LOT 18, CONCESSION 2

This lot, located immediately south of OWMC Site LF-9C (south side of Vaughan Road East, west of Heaslip Road), was granted by the Crown to James H. Heaslip (also spelt "Haslip") on December 31, 1798; at that time he also received a grant for Lot 19, Concession 2 (Crown Patent Book). This may have been the same person who was granted the south half of Lot 22, Concession 2 in August

1799, he being listed for that Crown Patent as Corp. Jas. Haslip (Heaslip), a former member of Butler's Rangers (Gainsborough "Township Papers", Public Archives of Ontario) (Wilson 1968:11), or he may have been the father of Jas. Heaslip. The latter supposition receives merit when we consider the fact that James H. Heaslip sold 190 acres of Lot 18, Concession 2, to his son Thomas in 1818, the deed of which (Instrument 5955) notes that James H. was the son of Jas.

In 1866, Thomas Heaslip sold 100 acres of the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18, Concession 2 to Caleb and Jeremiah Dawdy Jr. (Instrument 6839) (whose names we have discussed earlier concerning the ownership of Lot 18, Concession 3).

In 1827, Thomas Heaslip sold the 100 acres of the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18, Concession 2 to John Schram (Instrument 6005); a subsequent deed (Instrument 6009) notes that John Schram's wife was Julia Ann. Based on this information and data summarized in Appendix C, we conclude John and Julia Ann Schram settled on this parcel as early as 1827.

In 1854, John Schram sold the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18, Concession 2, to Valentine and Margaret Ann Eitel (Instrument 6009).

The Eitel's sold for \$20.00, one-quarter acre on the northeast corner of Lot 18, Concession 2 on February 15, 1861 to Eliza Catharine Schram, wife of Jacob Schram Jr. The date of sale, location of land, and purchaser in this transaction are all significant, as explained below.

Jacob Schram Jr. (1831-1867) (as noted above in discussion of Lot 19, Concession 3) was the youngest son of Jacob Schram Sr. and brother of John Henry and James Henry. All three brothers owned parts of Lot 19, Concession 3 (discussed above) that had first been owned by their father.

In 1856, Jacob Schram Jr. had married Eliza Catharine Hartwell (1833-1893), the only daughter of Nelson Hartwell who was the hub manufacturer occupying, after 1860, the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3. From

August 16, 1856, to April 27, 1860, Jacob Schram Jr. lived, with his new bride, on the southeast corner of Lot 19, Concession 3 (10 acres which Jacob Jr. had bought from Jacob Sr. for £75.0.0, and which Jacob Jr. sold on April 27, 1860, for £100.0.0).

However on February 15, 1861 Eliza and Jacob Jr. bought the one-quarter acre on the northeast corner of Lot 18, Concession 2, on which they built a new house and "grocery". A "grocery" is shown at this location on Tremaine and Tremaine's 1862 map of Gainsborough, and the 1861 Census lists Jacob Schram Jr. as a "grocerie-keeper".

The fact that the word "grocery" appears on the 1862 map and in the 1861 Census is intriguing, since at that time all similar businesses were simply listed as "store". Stores of that era sold a wide variety of products, including food, hardware, dry goods, linen, and building supplies. Since the Schram's are noted as having a "grocery", we conclude that it may have been a specialized store selling only certain products, perhaps food and produce, but not hardware, linen, etc.

The 1861 Census also notes that Jacob and Eliza's "grocery" was valued at \$400.00, and that they lived in a 1½ storey frame house with one son, Theodore, age 5. They are listed as Wesleyan Methodists and no doubt contributed to the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1866.

Jacob and Eliza had therefore built a prosperous business for themselves immediately upon purchasing this small parcel of land. This parcel happened to be located across the road (between Concessions 2 and 3, now Vaughan Road East) from Eliza's father, Nelson Hartwell who, as noted earlier, started a hub manufacturing business on the S¼ of S¼ of S¼ of Lot 18, Concession 3, in 1860.

Jacob and Eliza Schram had six children, two of whom died as infants. The other four, Theodore, Alonzo Jacob, Angeline Catharine and Julia Emily, were born between 1856 and 1865 (Appendix C).

Jacob Schram Jr. died in 1867, but Eliza and son Alonzo continued to run their "grocery" until 1901, when Alonzo sold the property to Albe Beamer (Instrument 6209). Albe Beamer had earlier purchased (1897 and 1899) the 50 acres on the S½ of S½ of Lot 18, Concession 2 (part of which he had bought from Eliza Schram's father, Nelson Hartwell).

4.6 CONCLUSION: A COMMUNITY WITHOUT A NAME

The early history of lands on and adjacent to OWMC Site LF-9C reflects two major themes common to most of the Niagara Peninsula: Crown grants of land from 1797 to 1808 to United Empire Loyalists or former members of Butler's Rangers; and the subsequent acquisition of those lands by a small group of wealthy and prominent businessmen who, while based in Queenston and Chippawa, engaged in massive land speculation by holding thousands of acres of land throughout the area later known as southern Ontario.

It can be demonstrated that the central portion of Gainsborough Township (i.e. Concession 2, 3, and 4) was not open for or subject to settlement prior to the 1820s. As such, the major events of the War of 1812-1814 by-passed this area and had no influence on it, even though subsequent owners of land in the area may have seen military action.

Likewise, the construction of the Welland Canal in the 1820s did not affect this area since it was located to the east of Gainsborough and since few people were living in the central part of Gainsborough at the time.

The normal progression of settlement followed in the 1830s and 1840s: existing centres of settlement (i.e. Wellandport, Bismarck, Rosedene, Boyle) grew, and once vacant lands were taken up by new families entering the area or by members of families existing in the area.

This would appear to have been the case for lands on and adjacent to OWMC

Site LF-9C. The first settlers included members of the Schram and Beamer families whose ancestors had been living on the Niagara Peninsula for some time (see Appendix C).

We have concluded that the first settlers in the area of OWMC Site LF-9C were John Schram (married to Julia Ann) (perhaps as early as 1827 on Lot 18, Concession 2), and John Henry Schram (married to Naomi) in 1830 on S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3. They were followed by Jacob Schram Sr., who bought and probably settled on Lot 19, Concession 3, circa 1845, by Jeremiah and Catharine Schram who in 1850 settled on the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3, and by John Nicholas Schram, who in 1857 may have settled on Lot 19, Concession 3. These Schram families and their descendants continued to live in the area until after 1900. The relation of these families to each other is discussed and documented in Appendix C.

The Beamer family first moved into the area circa 1849, when Henry Beamer bought the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 19, Concession 2. This quarter lot (and adjacent land on Lot 19) remains in the Beamer family today. The Beamer family shared a similar history and ancestry to the Schram family (see Appendix C) and examples of intermarriage between these two large families can be demonstrated (i.e. John Henry Schram married Naomi Beamer circa 1830). The Beamer and Schram families also interchanged land as known from the transactions documented herein (i.e. E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, Concession 2, Henry Beamer to Jeremiah Schram, 1870).

All of the remaining lands on and adjacent to OWMC Site LF-9C were settled between 1857 and 1877, although one 50 acre parcel on OWMC Site LF-9C (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17) appears to have never been settled; that parcel was, however, cleared and farmed by David Moore, and after 1866 it was farmed by Benjamin Ellis and after 1900 by Calvin O. Beamer.

Within and after this period of settlement, a true community existed on and adjacent to OWMC Site LF-9C in all respects but one: it was never officially named or accorded the legal status of hamlet or village. Besides

the several Beamer and Schram families, this community included families with the names of Dawdy, Hartwell, Phillips, Graham, and Dalrymple. These latter families intermarried the former (i.e. Jacob Schram Jr. married Eliza Hartwell; Naomi Schram (daughter of James Henry) married Chauncey Dawdy; Amanda Schram (daughter of Daniel E.) married Harmon Dawdy) and thus maintained a close sense of "community".

There were enough children living in the area to necessitate the opening of a school in 1842 or 1845 (on Lot 18, Concession 3). In sequential order, this community then expanded to include Nelson Hartwell's hub manufacturing business (1860), the "grocery" operated by Jacob and Eliza Schram (1861), and the Methodist Episcopal Church (1866). For reasons unknown, the log school on Lot 18 was moved circa 1860 to the southwest corner of Lot 19 and in 1883 it was necessary to enlarge the school property and build a (larger ?) brick school.

Prior to 1866, the people living in this community probably attended the Episcopal Methodist Church located on Lot 12, Concession 6, Gainsborough Township (Tremaine and Tremaine 1862); this church had been established by the Lane family much earlier, and was known as Lane Chapel (WLHS 1985:53).

By 1862 there was also another school in the area (S.S. No. 3 ?), located 5 km to the north on the northwest corner of Lot 13, Concession 5 (Tremaine and Tremaine 1862).

Examination of the names of trustees of both the school and church serves to further indicate just how close-knit this small community was. In 1845, and also in 1860, the three school trustees were John B. Bennett, John Schram, and John Gardner, with the 1860 deed selling the school property on Lot 18 witnessed by Jacob Schram Jr. The school trustees who purchased property on Lot 19 in 1874 were Fredrick Horton and Daniel E. Schram, and the witness of the deed recording that purchase was George A. Beamer. The trustees for the church in 1866 were Henry Piper, Nelson Hogkins, James Hamilton Dawdy, Cornelius Schram, John Beamer, Daniel E. Schram, and Nathaniel Beamer, while

the church trustees in 1930 included four Beamers (Irvin, Eli W., Morris, and Adam E.); the deed on which those trustees are named gave legal title of the surrounding property to Adam E. Beamer, and it was witnessed by (Mrs.) Laurie Beamer.

A sense of continuity is evident not only from the names of school and church trustees, but also from numerous land transactions which passed land from father to son, husband to wife, brother to brother, uncle to nephew, or between other sets of relatives. This kept land within the family and contributed to a sense of community stability, as did the numerous examples of intermarriage.

This community was by no means isolated, as its members interacted with others throughout Gainsborough Township and the surrounding townships. In fact, some members of the late nineteenth century community on and adjacent to OWMC Site LF-9C maintained a close connection with families along Twenty Mile Creek to the north, where the Schrams and Beamers had originally settled. Families who lived in the Rosedene, St. Ann's and Bismarck areas included, besides other Schrams and Beamers, Lane, Zimmerman (Simmerman), Hodgkins, Lampman, and Book; the original settlers of land on and adjacent to OWMC Site LF-9C (and their children) married members of these more northern families (and their children).

For example, the Lane family figured prominently in the early history of Concessions 5 and 6, Gainsborough Township, to the extent that there was a Lane Chapel (Episcopal Methodist) and Lane Cemetery on Lots 12-14, Concession 6. Several Lane children were married through succeeding generations to the original settlers (or their children) of land on and adjacent to OWMC Site LF-9C (i.e. Resiah Beamer married Priscilla Lane; Adam E. Beamer married Mary Jane Lane; Lily Beamer married Frank Lane) (see Appendix C).

Data from the 1851 to 1891 Census indicate that, with the exception of Nelson Hartwell's hub manufacturing business and his daughter and son-in-law's grocery, this community was primarily an agricultural one; we found no

evidence that this community supported other businesses, such as a blacksmith shop or a carriage maker. These data include the types of houses occupied (1851 and 1861), the value of individual farms (in 1861) and the types of crops grown (1861 and 1871). A summary of these data, provided below, gives an accurate reflection of this community.

In 1861 Israel Dawdy lived with his family in a one and one-half storey frame house on the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3. He had cleared 18 acres, with 13 acres in crop, 5 acres in pasture and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in orchard or garden. His farm was valued at \$800.00. He grew fall and spring wheat, barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, peas, "Indian" corn, potatoes, carrots and beans. He owned 2 oxen, 3 cows, 15 horses, and 2 pigs valued at \$83.00, and 1 carriage valued at \$35.00. He and his family had made, in 1861, 50 pounds of butter and 25 pounds of cheese.

By the time of the 1871 Census, Israel Dawdy had cleared 30 acres, half of which was cropped; the other half was pasture. He continued to grow the same crops, but had expanded his livestock to include sheep.

In 1861, Jeremiah Schram lived with his family on 25 acres on the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3. He and his wife Catharine lived in a one storey log house with their sons Joseph (age 20) and John Henry (age 11). Living in a separate one storey log house on the same property were relative John Henry Schram (age 30) and his new bride Amanda Ann (nee Cornwall) (age 25). Together they had 20 acres under cultivation in a farm operation valued at \$500.00. They grew fall and spring wheat, barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, "Indian" corn, peas, potatoes, carrots and beans. Their livestock, valued at over \$375.00, included cows, horses, sheep and pigs. In 1861 they had made 100 pounds of butter and 25 pounds of cheese.

By 1871, John Henry and Amanda had moved elsewhere in the area, but Jeremiah, Catharine, and family continued to farm their 25 acres. By then they were also raising sheep and bees, which yielded 40 pounds of honey.

In 1851, Henry Beamer (age 50) and his wife Phoebe (age 46) lived in a one storey frame house with their nine children (aged 2 to 22). According to the 1861 Census, Henry owned at least three parcels of land: part of Lot 18, Concession 3, part of Lot 19, Concession 4, and part of Lot 13, Concession 5. We have concluded (see earlier discussion in Section 4.3.4) that Henry lived on a 50 acre parcel on the E½ of N½ of Lot 18, Concession 3 (which he owned from 1853 until 1870).

By the time of the 1861 Census, Henry Beamer had re-built or enlarged his house to a one and one-half storey frame structure, where he lived with Phoebe and eight children; their eldest son George, then age 32, had moved elsewhere (Lot 19, Concession 3) (see Section 4.3.4; this is also confirmed by the 1861 Census and by an interview with Clarence Beamer, who still lives on Lot 19 and is George's grandson). Both Henry and George ran successful farms, growing the same types of crops and raising similar livestock as Israel Dawdy and Jeremiah Schram.

By 1871, George Beamer was farming 220 acres, but had moved to Lot 22, Concession 3, where he owned 150 acres. Only his three youngest children lived with him by that time. He had sold the E½ of N½ of Lot 18, Concession 3 to Jeremiah Schram and we believe Jeremiah's son Joseph occupied Henry Beamer's former house on that parcel.

In 1851, Resiah Beamer (son of Adam and Eve, brother of Henry) lived on Lot 18 or 19, Concession 4 in Gainsborough Township with his wife Priscilla (nee Lane) and eight children (including Calvin, Bradley and Loran) in a one storey log house. By 1861, Resiah's two eldest sons (Nathaniel and Calvin) lived elsewhere, and Resiah and Priscilla had their last child, Elmon (born in 1858). By then, Resiah had re-built or expanded his original house to be a one and one-half storey frame structure.

By 1871, Resiah remained on Lots 18 and 19, Concession 4, while son Calvin had married Nancy Rinker and settled on the W½ of N½ of Lot 18, Concession 3. In 1871, Calvin and Nancy lived in a one and one-half storey

frame house with two children, Irvin and Emma Elizabeth. They later bricked the house and had two additional children (Priscilla and Florence). Calvin was cultivating 35 acres of his 50 acre parcel, and had a 5 acre pasture and a one acre orchard or garden.

By 1876, Calvin had acquired the adjacent 50 acre parcel on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17, and 25 acres on the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, giving him 125 acres. His brothers Loran and Bradley each owned 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres on the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18. Loran was a bachelor and in 1879 he sold his 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres to brother Bradley, who was then married with one son. He probably lived on the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ at that time, perhaps in the house built on this parcel by Henry Beamer in the late 1850s. Bradley continued to live there past 1900, when he bought the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ from brother Calvin. By 1900, Calvin and Bradley's brother Albe owned and lived on the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18.

In 1871, Calvin had a farm operation similar to those of Israel Dawdy, Jeremiah Schram and Henry Beamer described above, growing similar crops and raising similar livestock.

In 1851 Nelson Hartwell was 35 years old and worked as a labourer on the farm of Henry and Mary Piper, living with them in a one storey log house. Nelson was then a widower and it appears that his only child, Eliza, had by 1851 married Jacob Schram Jr.

In 1860 Nelson Hartwell purchased a 120 square yard tract of land on the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3. This tract had contained a log school house that was built circa 1842-1845 and was subsequently moved to Lot 19 (see Section 4.3.6.2). By the time of the 1861 Census, Nelson had built himself a one and one-half storey frame house on this tract, and operated a business as a "turner"; the business was valued at \$400.00. He also owned 2 horses.

In 1865, Nelson Hartwell purchased the remaining 24 $\frac{7}{8}$ acres on the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3, and according to the 1871 Census he farmed this land in addition to running his business as a "hub manufacturer".

By 1871, all of his parcel had been cleared, with 10 acres in pasture and the remainder under cultivation (fall wheat, corn, peas, and hay). He had a one acre garden in which he grew potatoes, beans and other crops. He maintained a small herd of livestock listed as 2 horses, 2 cows and 2 pigs.

Hartwell continued to own this parcel in 1881, and he is listed in that year's Census as a "wheelwright". He sold his land in 1897 when he was 81 or 82 years old, but according to the 1891 Census he was living in his son-in-law's house with his widow daughter Eliza (see below).

As noted above, Eliza Hartwell had married Jacob Schram Jr. He had been living with his father, Jacob Sr., in 1851 in a one storey log house at which time Jacob Jr. was age 21. He married Eliza shortly thereafter, and until 1860 they lived in a 10 acre parcel of land on Lot 19, Concession 3 that Jacob Jr. had bought from Jacob Sr.

In 1861 Jacob Jr. and Eliza purchased $\frac{1}{4}$ acre on the northeast corner of Lot 18, Concession 2, directly across the road (now Vaughan Road East) from Eliza's father, Nelson Hartwell. By the time of the 1861 Census, Jacob Jr. and Eliza had built a one and one-half storey frame house, where they lived with son Theodore and a maid or servant, Jane Felker (age 27). They also had established a "grocery", valued at \$400.00.

Jacob Jr. and Eliza had five other children between 1861 and 1867, two of which died as infants. Jacob Jr. died in 1867, but according to the 1871 Census Eliza continued to run the "grocery" with her two oldest sons, Theodore and Alonzo Jacob. By 1881, Theodore had married Susannah and worked as a labourer, while Eliza and Alonzo continued to run the store.

The 1891 Census records that Theodore and Susannah had three children, and that Alonzo had married Lydia and had one son. Alonzo and Theodore are both listed as "wood turners", perhaps working in their grandfather's (Nelson Hartwell) business on Lot 18. By that time, Nelson had apparently retired and was living with Alonzo's family along with Eliza. A John Gracy (age 26),

listed in the 1891 Census as living with Theodore, perhaps farmed Nelson Hartwell's 25 acres. By 1901, Nelson Hartwell, Alonzo and Theodore Schram had sold their properties to Albe Beamer, bringing to an apparent end to the businesses of Nelson Hartwell and his daughter Eliza.

For a number of reasons, this close-knit community began to disintegrate around the turn of the century (i.e. 1890-1920). We did not explore the history of this area after 1900 in sufficient detail to allow precise statements on why this might have happened. We do know, however, that some of the original members of this community, or their descendants, moved elsewhere. For example, circa 1901 Alonzo Schram moved to Wellandport; and Andrew Dalrymple (who had settled on Lot 17, Concession 3) also moved to Wellandport.

We do not know why, but after 1876 Jeremiah Schram sold his land on Lot 18, Concession 3; and the Dawdy family did likewise in 1887. In 1890 Nelson Hartwell sold his property on Lot 18, since at that time he was 80 years old and had no male heirs. The end result of these sales is that all land on Lot 18 came into the ownership of a single family - the Beamers. By 1900, the Beamer's also owned land on Lots 17 and 19, Concession 3.

Of all the original families, only one survived in the area in the early years of the twentieth century, and descendants of that family continue to live in the area today (Clarence Beamer and family).

Although the Beamer family continued and continues to live in the area, we can take as an indication of the final fragmentation of the original community the closing of the Centerary Church (originally Episcopal Methodist Church) circa 1930.

The land records for Lot 18 into the twentieth century give a further indication that the original settlers left the area. Beginning in 1919, some of the lands on Lot 18 were sold to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada, and after 1950 some land on Lot 18 was acquired by the Jewish Colonization Association of Canada. Some of these lands were then given, leased, or sold

to European immigrants. While these later occupants, and the surviving generations of the Beamer family, may have felt a sense of "community", it was surely not matched by the original one dating to the last half of the nineteenth century.



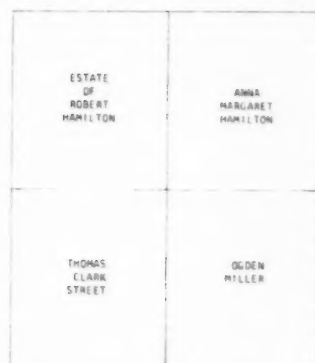
1807



1808



1851



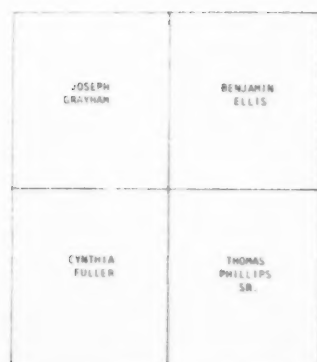
1857



1861



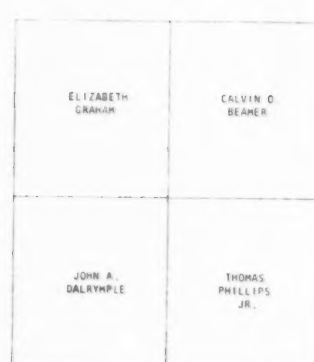
1866



1877



1891



1900

Ownership of Lot 17, 1807 - 1900
Figure 1

PARCEL DIVISIONS ON LOT 18, CONCESSION 3,
GAINSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP

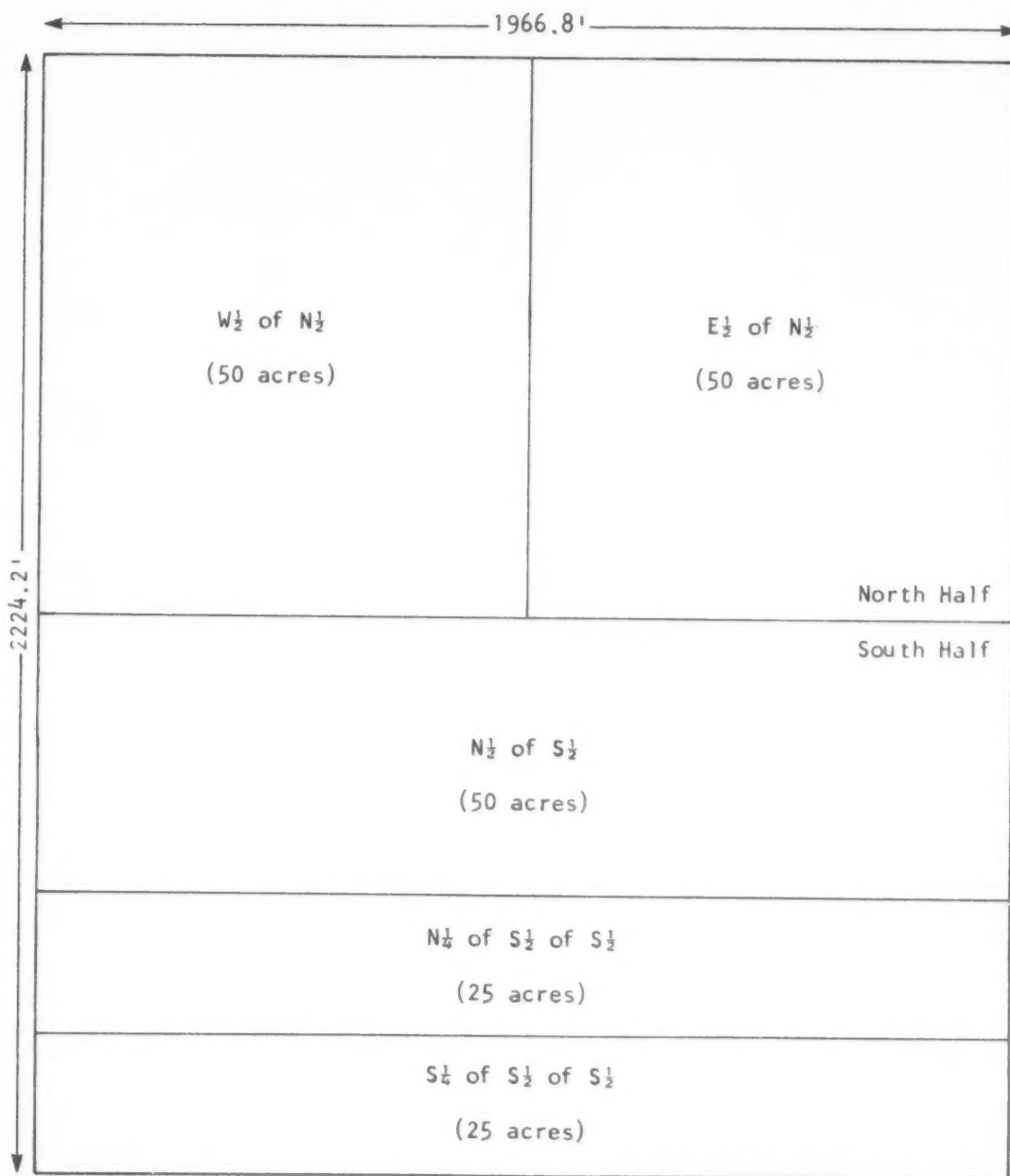


FIGURE 2

FURTHER PARCEL DIVISIONS ON LOT 18, CONCESSION 3,
GAINSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP

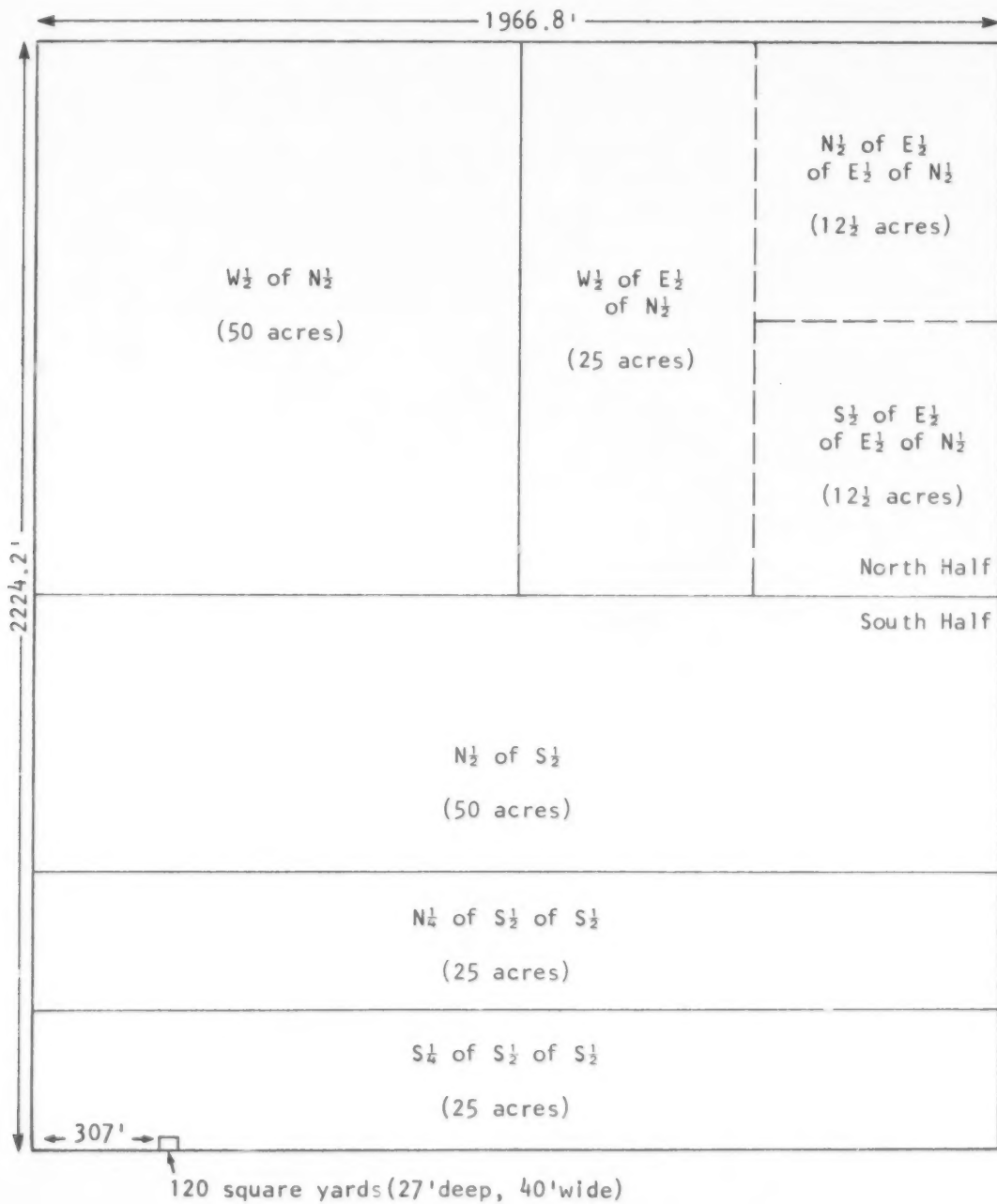


FIGURE 3

JOB STROBRIDGE	
-------------------	--

1797

ELIAS SHORT	JOB STROBRIDGE
----------------	-------------------

circa 1800

ROBERT HAMILTON	JOB STROBRIDGE
--------------------	-------------------

1808

JOHN HAMILTON	JOB STROBRIDGE
------------------	-------------------

1828

JOHN HAMILTON	JOHN M. SCHRAM
------------------	-------------------

1830

JOHN HAMILTON	GEORGE PATTISON
------------------	--------------------

1834

JOHN HAMILTON	GEORGE PATTISON
	JAMES CUMMINGS
	SAMUEL STREET

1842-1845

JOHN HAMILTON	GEORGE HATTISON
	JEREMIAH SCHRAM
	SAMUEL STREET

1850

JOHN HAMILTON	HENRY BEAVER
	ALBERT LANE
	JEREMIAH SCHRAM
	SAMUEL STREET

1853-1858

JOHN HAMILTON	HENRY BEAVER
	ISRAEL DODDY
	JEREMIAH SCHRAM
	SAMUEL STREET

1857

THOMAS L. STREET	HENRY BEAVER
	RICHARD DODDY
	JEREMIAH SCHRAM
	SAMUEL STREET

1860-1862

THOMAS C. STREET	HENRY BEAVER
	RICHARD DODDY
	JEREMIAH SCHRAM
	NELSON HARTWELL

1865

CALVIN O. BEAMER	JEREMIAH SCHRAM
CALEB DANDY	
JEREMIAH SCHRAM	
NELSON HARTWELL	

1867-1871

CALVIN O. BEAMER	JOSEPH & PRISCILLA SCHRAM
CALEB DANDY	
JEREMIAH SCHRAM	
NELSON HARTWELL	

1872

CALVIN O. BEAMER	DANIEL McKIDDIE
ISRAEL DANDY	
JEREMIAH SCHRAM	
NELSON HARTWELL	

1873-1875

CALVIN O. BEAMER	CALVIN O. BEAMER	LORAM BEAMER
ISRAEL DANDY		BRADLEY BEAMER
JEREMIAH SCHRAM		
NELSON HARTWELL		

1876

CALVIN O. BEAMER	BRADLEY BEAMER
ISRAEL DANDY	
ISAAC CONN	
NELSON HARTWELL	

1887

CALVIN O. BEAMER	BRADLEY BEAMER
ISRAEL DANDY	
CALEB DANDY	
NELSON HARTWELL	

1883

CALVIN O. BEAMER	BRADLEY BEAMER
ISRAEL DANDY	
HUMPHREY DANDY	
NELSON HARTWELL	

1881

CALVIN O. BEAMER	BRADLEY BEAMER
ISRAEL DANDY	
PRISCILLA BEAMER	
ISAAC CONN	
NELSON HARTWELL	

1890

CALVIN O. BEAMER	BRADLEY BEAMER
PRISCILLA BEAMER	
ALBE BEAMER	

1897-1899

CALVIN O. BEAMER	BRADLEY BEAMER
PRISCILLA BEAMER	
ALBE BEAMER	

1900

Ownership of Lot 18, 1797 - 1900 (Part 2 of 2)

Figure 4 - continued

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

LF-9C contains at least one significant archaeological site, AgGu-25, identified as a Late Archaic period (circa 2500 B.C.) camp. Mitigation (archaeological excavation) is recommended for this site prior to the initiation of construction associated with OWMC's proposed facilities on LF-9C.

From data presented in Chapter 4, we conclude that OWMC Site LF-9C should contain evidence for a number of houses (and associated barns and other farm outbuildings) dating to the period of first settlement, from 1830 to 1870s. There should also be evidence on LF-9C for a former log school house, and a workshop or structure used by Nelson Hartwell for his business as a hub manufacturer/turner/wheelwright. These historic sites are summarized below.

The S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18 had at least six houses; four of these were built and first occupied by various members of the Schram family, one was built and occupied by Israel Dawdy and one was built and occupied by Nelson Hartwell.

The earliest house on the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18 was built circa 1830 by John Henry and Naomi Schram. The house is described in an 1842 deed as "a good log house 18 x 20" (feet), with a "log barn 26 x 36" (feet). Based on the 1851 Census, John Henry and Naomi continued to live here in 1851 (with sons James Henry and Daniel E.), even though they had sold their property [25 acres (S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18) to George Pattison (who sold it to Samuel Street, who sold it in 1865 to Nelson Hartwell)].

The 1851 Census lists Jeremiah and Catharine Schram as living in a one storey log house with two daughters (Margaret and Eliza) and two sons (Joseph and John H.) Since we know from land records that they bought the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18 in 1850, we conclude they moved there circa 1850, to live beside John Henry and Naomi. [This could suggest that Jeremiah and John Henry were related.]

According to the 1861 Census John Henry and Naomi lived in a one storey frame house, while their son Daniel E. and his wife Priscilla lived on the same property in a one storey log house. We thus conclude that John Henry and Naomi had built a new one storey frame house on their property (S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$), and that their former log house was occupied by their son Daniel E. and his family. But the 1861 Census also records two Schram families on the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18: Jeremiah and Catharine continued to live there, and a new one storey log house on the same 25 acre parcel was occupied by James Henry (son of John Henry and Naomi) and his wife Amanda. By the 1870s, James Henry and Amanda had moved to Lot 19, Concession 3.

Thus, four Schram families lived in four different houses on the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18. The first house was built on the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ circa 1830 by John Henry and Naomi, it being a one storey log structure measuring 18' x 20'. They continued living there in 1851. The second house was built on the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ circa 1850 by Jeremiah and Catharine, and they continued living there in 1861. However, by 1861 John Henry and Naomi were living in a new one storey frame house on the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$, with their original log house then occupied by their son Daniel E. and his wife Priscilla. Also by 1861, John Henry and Naomi's other son James Henry and his wife Amanda had built a fourth house on this half lot, a one storey log structure on the N $\frac{1}{4}$, beside the house of Jeremiah and Catharine, but by the 1870s they had moved to Lot 19.

A fifth house was built on the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18 (S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$) by Nelson Hartwell circa 1860. The 1861 Census describes this as a one and one-half storey frame structure. [At that time he owned only a 120 square yard tract

on this part of the lot and the house was probably located there. Five years later (1865) he purchased the adjacent 24 7/8 acres.] Mr. Hartwell also ran a business, perhaps located in a nearby workshop, as he is listed in various archival sources as a "turner", "hub manufacturer", and "wheelwright". His two sons-in-law, listed in 1891 as "wood turners", perhaps assisted him in this business.

As noted in Chapter 4, the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18 (50 acres) had a separate history from the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$. Although the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ was owned for a short while (1830-1834) by John Henry Schram, it had subsequent owners (George Pattison, Albert Lane) and, we believe, was not settled until it was bought by Israel Dawdy in 1856-57. Although several different Dawdy's owned this parcel of 50 acres, we believe, based on evidence presented in Chapter 4, that Israel Dawdy lived there from 1856-57 until 1900 in a one and one-half storey frame house. Historical records show this house as being in the extreme southeast corner of this 50 acre parcel. Information supplied by Clarence Beamer suggests that Israel Dawdy's house was not occupied after he sold the property in 1900 (to Priscilla Beamer), and by the 1920s the house had disappeared. The area of the house was in pasture and was surveyed by the Museum in 1984, resulting in the recovery of a single piece of historic china (see Section 2.2).

Our archival research has documented three houses on the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18 (two of which remain standing today). The earliest of these was built circa 1851 by Henry Beamer. It was located in the extreme northeast corner of the lot, adjacent to the road which is now Highway 20. The 1851 Census lists this house as being a one storey frame structure, while the 1861 Census lists Henry Beamer as living in a one and one-half frame house. This suggests that he built a new house in or near the same location or (more likely) expanded his original house.

Information summarized in Chapter 4 leads to a reasonably complete history of this house. It was occupied by Henry Beamer until 1870, then bought by Jeremiah Schram for his son Joseph and Joseph's wife Pamillia to occupy. They lived there until 1874, selling it to Daniel McKiddie, a

bachelor, who owned it for only two years. It was then bought by Loran Beamer, and sold in 1879 to Bradley Beamer. It was then owned by the Beamer family until the 1940s, when it was sold to the Melon family. Shortly thereafter Highway 20 was widened, with the Ministry of Transportation expropriating the house. It was torn down, and the Melon's built a new brick house on the NE¼ of Lot 18; the 1940s house remains standing today, occupied by the Melons.

The third house on the N¼ of Lot 18 was built by Calvin O. Beamer after he purchased that parcel in 1871. It is a one and one-half storey frame house that remains standing today, with the exterior now modified and bricked. Calvin Beamer's house may have been preceded by a house occupied by the Anderson family, who farmed this 50 acre parcel in 1861 and 1871, but we found no evidence to document this.

Only two houses are documented on the portion of OWMC Site LF-9C that was originally Lot 17. The first was a one storey log house built on the SE¼ by Thomas Phillips, circa 1861. By 1871, Phillips had replaced this log house with a one and one-half storey frame house. The Phillips' family continued to live in this house until 1911 (Thomas Sr. and then Thomas Jr.). The house remains standing today, it being occupied in 1986 by Mr. Ype Flameling.

Our archival and archaeological research confirm that no houses were ever built on the NE¼ of Lot 17, although this 50 acre parcel was cleared and farmed in 1861 by David Moore (later farmed by Benjamin Ellis and Calvin Beamer).

In addition to the houses and Hartwell's business noted above, OWMC Site LF-9C once contained another important historic structure: the log school house on a 120 square yard tract on the S¼ of S¼ of S¼ of Lot 18. As noted in Chapter 4 this school was built circa 1842-1845, but for unknown reasons the school was re-located, in 1860, to the southwest corner of Lot 19, Concession 3. [The log school on Lot 19 was itself replaced in the 1880s by a brick structure, which was converted to a private residence in the 1960s and remains

standing today.] The fate of the original log school on Lot 18 remains unknown, but it is possible that it was a) torn down; b) moved to Lot 19; or c) remained standing on Lot 18, perhaps used after 1860 for Nelson Hartwell's business.

In summary, the historic sites documented through archival research on OWMC Site LF-9C are as follows:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Log house
(one storey) | S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 18 | -built circa 1830 by John Henry Schram and Naomi Schram
-occupied in 1861 by Daniel E. and Priscilla Schram
-subsequent history unknown
-not standing today |
| 2. Log house
(one storey) | N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 18 | -built circa 1851 by Jeremiah and Catharine Schram |
| 3. Log house
(one storey) | N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 18 | -built circa 1861 by James Henry and Amanda Schram
-subsequent history unknown
-not standing today |
| 4. Frame house
(one storey) | S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 18 | -built circa 1861 by John Henry and Naomi Schram
-perhaps occupied by them until 1891 or later
-perhaps occupied by Albe Beamer after 1900
-not standing today |
| 5(a) Frame house
(one and one-half storey) | S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 18 | -built circa 1860 by Nelson Hartwell
-probably occupied by him until circa 1890s
-subsequent history unknown
-not standing today |
| 5(b) Assumed workshop for N. Hartwell's business | S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 18 | -built circa 1860
-in use until 1890s
-subsequent history unknown
-not standing today |
| 6. Frame house
(one and one-half storey) | N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$, Lot 18 | -built circa 1856-57 by Israel Dawdy
-occupied by Dawdy family until 1900 |

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--|---|
| 7. | Frame house
(one storey in
1851, one and
one-half storey
in 1861) | NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 18 | <p>-torn down by 1920s</p> <p>-built circa 1851 by Henry Beamer (one storey, expanded(?) to one and one-half storey by 1861)</p> <p>-occupied by Beamers until 1870, then by Joseph and Pamillia Schram (1870-1874), then by Daniel McKiddie (1874-1876), then by Beamer family (1876-1940s), then by Melon family (1940s)</p> <p>-expropriated by MTC in 1940s and torn down</p> |
| 8. | Brick house
(one storey) | NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 18 | <p>-built by Melon family in 1940s</p> <p>-standing today</p> |
| 9. | Frame house
(one and one-half storey) | NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 18 | <p>-built circa 1871 by Calvin O. Beamer</p> <p>-occupied by him until after 1900</p> <p>-modified and bricked in 1900s</p> <p>-standing today (owned by Morningstar Brothers)</p> |
| 10. | Log house
(one storey) | SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 17 | <p>-built by Thomas Phillips Sr. circa 1861</p> <p>-torn down or replaced by 1871</p> |
| 11. | Frame house
(one and one-half storey) | SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 17 | <p>-built by Thomas Phillips Sr. circa 1871</p> <p>-occupied by Phillips' family until 1911</p> <p>-standing today (owned by Mr. Ype Flameling)</p> |
| 12. | Log school
(one storey) | S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 18 | <p>-built circa 1842-1845 on a 120 square yard tract</p> <p>-used as a school until 1860</p> <p>-subsequent history unknown, but it could have been a) torn down; b) moved to Lot 19; c) or used after 1860 for N. Hartwell's business</p> <p>-not standing today</p> |

Lacking physical evidence for the structures noted above, it is difficult

to assess their significance (or to ascertain their precise location within LF-9C).

Archaeological research on mid to late nineteenth century houses and other structures in other areas of southern Ontario suggests that at least some of the structures noted above could potentially yield valuable historic data. In particular, mitigative excavations would provide valuable data on the size and nature of the earliest house structures, and assemblages of artifacts which assist in determining not only a precise date for their construction but also the economic status of the families who occupied them.

Since Gainsborough Township and other parts of the Niagara Peninsula contain numerous examples of 1870s to 1900s farm houses which remain standing today, we conclude that none of the houses of that period that once stood on LF-9C are significant in terms of potentially yielding historical data. However, there are a few examples of 1830s to 1850s log houses, and we conclude that the one storey log houses that once stood on LF-9C are significant in terms of the historic data they might yield. Furthermore, such sites were judged to be significant in an earlier report (Museum of Indian Archaeology 1985, OWMC Site Selection Process, Phase 4A: Selection of a Preferred Site(s) - Archaeology, page 22).

The aforementioned report also classified institutional and industrial sites as being historically significant, and the Museum's Phase 4B archival research has confirmed that there were two such sites on LF-9C: the 1842/45-1860 log school, and the 1860-1890s hub manufacturing/turner/wheelwright business of Nelson Hartwell.

It is therefore concluded that the following historic sites on LF-9C are historically significant:

- a) a log house built on the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 18 circa 1830 by John Henry Schram

- b) a log house built on the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$, Lot 18 circa 1851 by Jeremiah Schram
- c) a log house built on the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$, Lot 18 circa 1861 by James Henry Schram
- d) a log house built on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 17 circa 1861 by Thomas Phillips
- e) a log school built on a 120 square yard tract on the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$, Lot 18 circa 1842-1845, and used as a school until 1860
- f) the assumed workshop of Nelson Hartwell on the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$, Lot 18, built circa 1860 and used for his business as a hub manufacturer/turner/-wheelwright until the 1890s.

Subject to review of this report by the Heritage Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, it is recommended that future archaeological research be carried out on LF-9C to a) attempt to ascertain, through archaeological survey, the precise location of the six structures noted above; and, if successful, to b) carry out mitigative excavations of each of these six historic sites.

Since a majority of the archaeological survey initially planned for Phase 4B was deferred, it will be necessary to complete the survey at a later date. This should involve all land on LF-9C that was not surveyed as part of Phase 4A and Phase 4B. Such survey could result in the discovery of additional archaeological and/or historic sites that are significant and would require mitigation.

Archival research and archaeological survey are also recommended for any areas which may be impacted by off-site facilities, such as the proposed pumphouse on the Welland River and pipeline from it along Heaslip Road to LF-9C.

The Museum has identified one site of historical significance adjacent to LF-9C. If this area is to be impacted by any proposed facilities, mitigative excavation is recommended prior to such impact. This site is the former location of a "grocery" operated from 1861 to the 1890s by Jacob and Eliza Schram, at the southwest corner of the intersection of Heaslip Road and Vaughan Road East.

Another site of possible historical significance was the former Episcopal Methodist Church, located on the northwest corner of Lot 19, Concession 3 (southeast corner of the intersection of Schram Road and Highway 20, adjacent to LF-9C). This church was built in 1866 and remained in use as such until the 1920s. In the 1930s it was sold to the Book family and converted to a garage. The structure was demolished during the summer of 1986, thereby negating a recommendation for its preservation.

CHAPTER 6

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

In this section, comments on archaeological mitigation and recommendations on certain documented sites on LF-9C that might require mitigation are presented. This discussion assumes that the archaeological sites identified on LF-9C cannot be preserved through avoidance, and will require mitigation (i.e. excavation).

Archaeological projects are most often conducted under certain constraints which dictate the excavation strategy. These constraints may include time (i.e. they must be excavated under rushed circumstances), the availability of funds (from the proponent and possibly from external sources such as federal/provincial grants or grants from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture), and existing conditions of the site, ranging from undisturbed to plough-disturbed to impacted (i.e. a site may only be discovered after land clearing or some other construction impact, and require mitigation including the area impacted).

Generally, mitigation projects are carried out using strategies and techniques which differ substantially from those used on projects for the purposes of pure research. This implies that a certain amount of data, and the way they are collected, are sacrificed in favour of completing the mitigation project under the aforementioned constraints. If mitigation projects are properly planned and carried out by experienced personnel, it is still possible to retrieve the same types of data as one would obtain from a pure research project. Development or construction projects encourage the

research and collection of heritage resource data which would not have otherwise been discovered and recorded.

Assuming that there will not be severe constraints in terms of time and funding, it will be possible to obtain a maximum amount of data from the sites on LF-9C requiring mitigation using a blend of mitigation and traditional research strategies and techniques.

It is imperative that attempts be made to accurately record all data during excavation, and to ensure that all data are properly analyzed, documented, interpreted, reported, and curated.

Mitigation of each significant archaeological site documented to date on LF-9C could be structured to involve the following work programme:

1. Additional archaeological survey of the site area after it has been ploughed or cultivated, to collect additional artifacts on the surface and map its limits.
2. Establish a grid over the site area consisting of wooden datum stakes at 5 metre intervals, with each 5 metre by 5 metre square subdivided into 25 subsquares, each 1 metre by 1 metre.
3. Excavation of 1 metre by 1 metre subsquares in a checkerboard fashion. In this process, all plough-disturbed topsoil from a 1 metre by 1 metre subsquare is shovelled out and sieved through 1/4" or 1/2" mesh screen to recover artifacts.

It is recommended that precisely one half of the site be excavated in this manner. However, if one 1 metre by 1 metre subsquare reveals a concentration of 10 or more artifacts, it is recommended that all adjacent subsquares then be excavated.

Once subsquares are excavated in this manner, the exposed subsoil surface

is trowelled clean; this may result in the exposure of subsurface features which then need to be mapped and excavated. If a subsurface feature extends into an adjacent "unexcavated" subsquare(s), that subsquare must also be excavated to reveal the full extent of the feature.

All soil from such subsurface features should be collected and processed by "flotation" (a form of water screening) to collect potential carbonized plant remains, charcoal, and small bone fragments.

Once one half (or more) of the site is excavated in this manner, it is recommended that a bulldozer be employed to mechanically remove all of the plough-disturbed topsoil from the remainder of the site. This will ensure that the entire subsoil surface is exposed and examined for the presence of subsurface features. This strategy must remain flexible; final decisions on where to excavate and how large an area requires excavation can only be made as the excavation proceeds.

Adequate field notes and photodocumentation must be kept for all fieldwork activities.

4. Detailed analysis of all data recovered, including an analysis of all artifacts and maps showing the distribution of all artifacts (in total and by artifact category) and subsurface features.
5. Preparation of a report to document all work conducted, describe the analyses, and present interpretations and conclusions. The report should also include maps and black and white photographs and/or line drawings of "diagnostic" or representative artifacts.

A mitigation project should allow a complete analysis and interpretation of all possible data, including floral analysis (identification of all carbonized plant remains and charcoal), faunal analysis (identification of all bone recovered), lithic analysis (identification of raw materials used to make stone tools), and radiocarbon dating.

Since a mitigation is carried out only if a site is judged to be significant, it is imperative that a full report be made to communicate the results to the archaeological community and the general public.

It is not presently possible to give an estimation of the total time and funds necessary to mitigate the prehistoric archaeological and historic sites, since this is dependent upon further archaeological survey to determine the precise size, location, and extent of each site.

CHAPTER 7

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archival sources consulted during research for this report included a wide variety of books and manuscripts for which an author was known, and generally a date of publication and publisher; these are listed in the References Cited section of this report. There were, in addition, a number of other sources, and these are discussed below.

7.1 FAMILY BIOGRAPHIES AND GENEALOGICAL DATA

The Special Collections Room, St. Catharines Public Library contains a large file of bound manuscripts filed alphabetically by family name. These represent a mixture of papers, newspaper clippings, genealogical charts and written text (hand-written or typed) for many of the original families who settled on the Niagara Peninsula. These have generally been compiled by library staff, historical researchers, or family descendants over a period of several years, and are regularly updated when new information becomes available.

For this report, the biographies of the Beamer, Schram, Hamilton, Lane, and Pattison families, and others, proved to be a valuable source of information. For example, the two-volume Beamer family manuscript contained within it an unpublished 1928 manuscript "Beamer Lore" with extensive genealogical data for Henry Beamer and his descendants who originally settled in, and still live in, central Gainsborough Township. The Lane family

biography, and other sources on the Lane and Comfort families (i.e. Comfort n.d.; Botting 1971) (photocopied and inserted in the Lane family manuscript), proved valuable since several members of the Lane and Comfort families intermarried members of the Beamer family.

Other examples of the types of information contained in these manuscripts include newspaper clippings from the St. Catharines Standard for April 20, 1898 (obituary of John Schram), the Niagara Falls Review for September 2, 1972 (complete biographical sketch of Thomas Clark Street), and the Hamilton Spectator for April 4, 1931 (complete biographical sketch of Robert Hamilton).

Some of these manuscripts also had various types of notes on where family members were buried, some with transcripts of the information on individual tombstones. This assisted in tracking down the information described next, visits to local cemeteries.

7.2 VISIT TO LOCAL CEMETERIES

Based on leads from the family biography manuscripts, we visited three cemeteries in the vicinity of OWMC Site LF-9C to collect data (i.e. dates of birth and death, names of spouses and family members) on some of the people associated with the history and settlement of land on and adjacent to OWMC Site LF-9C. These were Hillside Cemetery on Canboro Road between Ridgeville and Pelham Centre, adjacent to Pelham United Church (wherein are buried John Henry Schram, his wife Naomi, their son James Henry and his wife Amanda Cornwall, several members of the Dawdy family, and Jacob Pattison); Riverside Cemetery outside of Wellandport (wherein are buried Alonzo, Lydia, Norman, and Eliza Schram, Nelson Hartwell, and members of the Dalrymple family); and Lane Family Cemetery Lots 12-14, Concession 6, Gainsborough Township. The latter contains the graves of several Lanes, Comforts, and Beamers, including most of the Beamers who first settled on and adjacent to OWMC Site LF-9C (i.e. Rezia, Priscilla, Francis, Simeon, Levi Jr., Levi Sr., Adam, Nathaniel, Bradley, Byron, and Nathan, their spouses, and their children). A visit to Bismarck

Cemetery revealed that no one associated with the history of OWMC Site LF-9C was buried there.

In addition, the Special Collections Room, St. Catharine's Public Library contains a set of binders with cemetery information filed by concession within Townships. This information, including transcripts of tombstone inscriptions was largely compiled by the Niagara Peninsula Branch (St. Catharines) of the Ontario Genealogical Society (Cemetery Registration Project).

7.3 NIAGARA NORTH LAND REGISTRY OFFICE, ST. CATHARINES

Several days of rewarding research were spent at this office, as it contains Abstracts of all land transactions (grants, deeds of sale, agreements, mortgages, discharges of mortgages, easements) and Instruments for most of those transactions (i.e. original deeds; copies of wills). These not only provided a reasonably complete history of land ownership and parcel division, but also frequently provided supplemental genealogical data by giving information such as spouse's name, township residence, and relationship between the people conducting the transaction (i.e. father sold land to son; husband transferred legal title to wife).

7.4 CENSUS DATA

Officially commissioned census were conducted at various times and provide a wealth of information not only on families (i.e. names, ages, ancestry, religion, school), but on the type of house they lived in, value of their business, number of acres they owned, number of head of livestock they owned, etc. For our research we began with an 1817 census, which is now lost, but which was summarized in detail in Gourley's 1822 publication. Thereafter, official census data for the years 1842, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 are reasonably complete (except for 1842, missing family data, but containing summary statistics for Gainsborough Township). The originals of these (on

file at Public Archives of Canada) have been microfilmed and are available at most major libraries.

7.5 PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF ONTARIO

The Public Archives of Ontario (Grenville Street, Toronto) was visited and provided additional data. Sources consulted there included the Papers of Samuel Street (Personal Papers), papers of the Hartwell Family (Genealogical Records), and Township Papers (for Gainsborough); the latter are also summarized in Wilson (1968). The Archives also maintains a card index containing some family genealogical data, and a computerized list (by Township and by proper name) of land transactions (duplicate of information from Abstracts and Crown Patent Book at the Land Registry Office).

7.6 HISTORIC MAPS

Three historic maps were consulted; each lists property ownership at the time the map was made. These were Thomas Ridout's map for 1811 (see References Cited), Tremaine and Tremaine's 1862 map (see References Cited), and the map of Gainsborough Township published in the Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties (1876). In addition to property ownership, Tremaine and Tremaine's 1862 map shows the location of S.S. No. 5 school and the grocery run by Jacob and Eliza Schram, while the 1876 map gives the location of houses, the school, and the church on or near OWMC Site LF-9C.

7.7 INTERVIEWS

Mr. Clarence Beamer was interviewed to confirm genealogical data on his ancestors (who were original settlers on and adjacent to LF-9C) and to seek his knowledge on houses and other structures standing on and adjacent to LF-9C. Mr. Beamer lives adjacent to LF-9C and walked to the brick school on

the SW corner of Lot 19 in the 1920s. He greatly assisted our research by confirming data on three original houses on LF-9C (those of Henry Beamer, Calvin O. Beamer, and Israel Dawdy).

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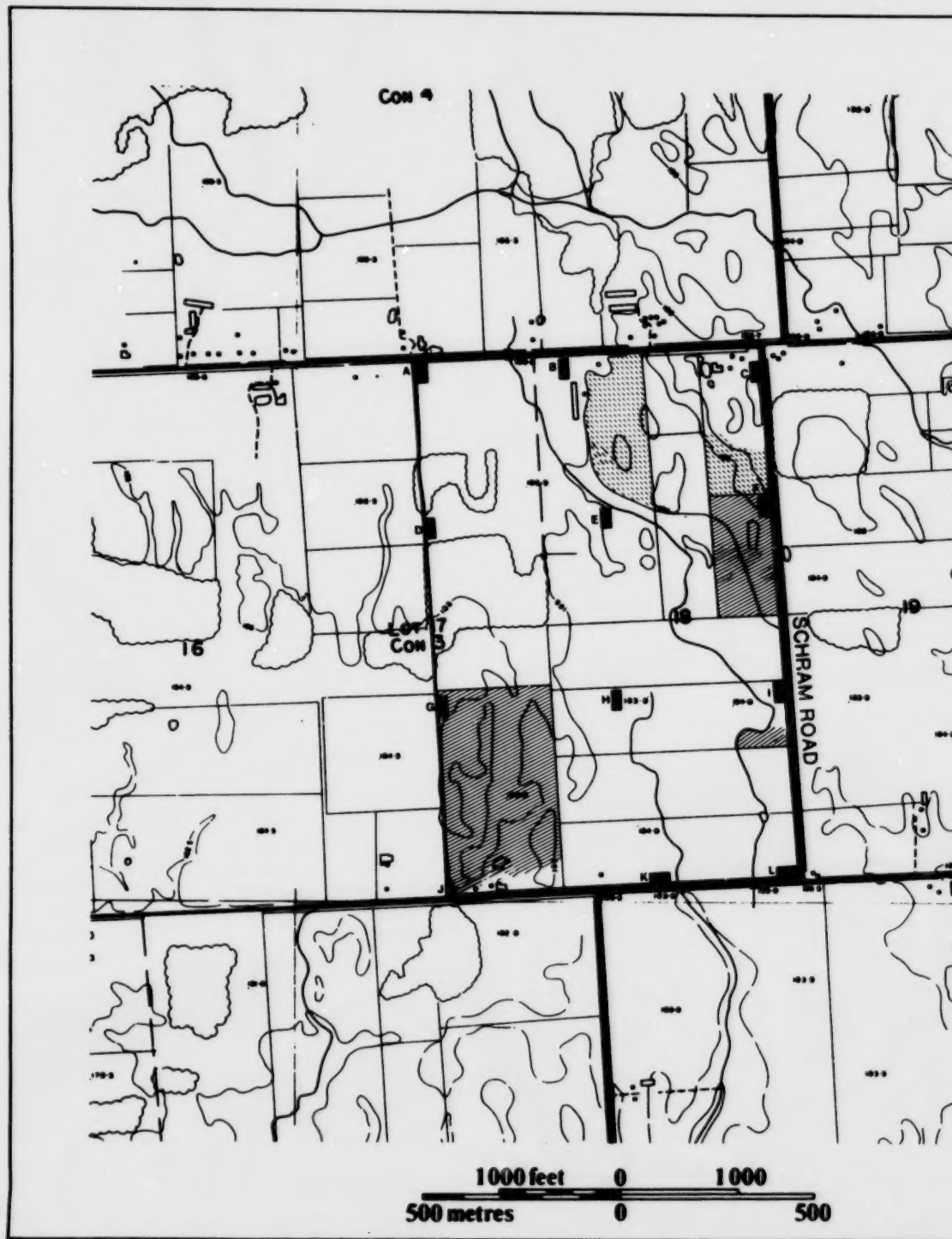
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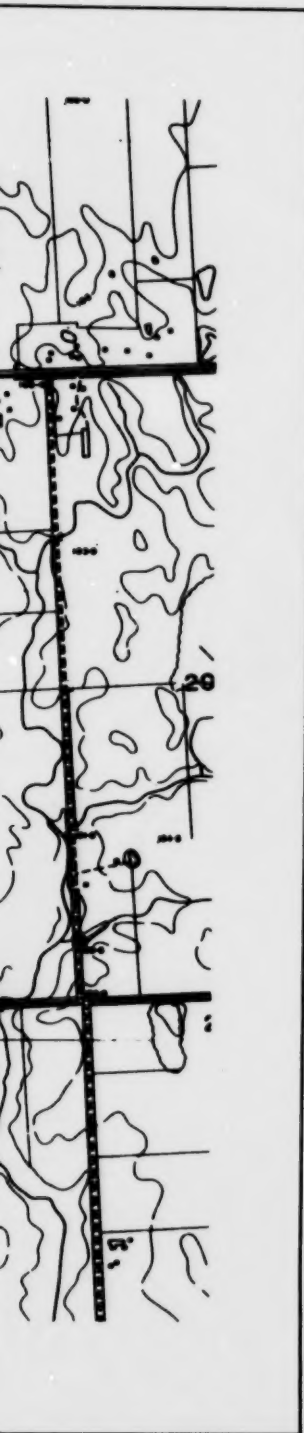
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OWMC Ontario
Waste Management
Corporation

Consultant:
MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

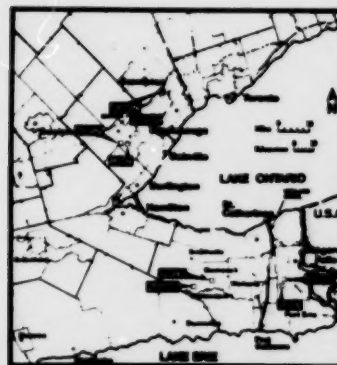
Legend ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES LF-9 C

- Areas Surveyed by the Museum during Phase 4A, 1984
- Areas Surveyed by the Museum during Phase 4B, 1985
- A to L Location of Geoscience Investigation bore holes

Areas of LF-9C Investigated by Museum

LOT 18 AND PART OF LOT 17, CONCESSION III
TOWNSHIP OF WEST LINCOLN, FORMERLY IN THE
TOWNSHIP OF GAINSBOROUGH

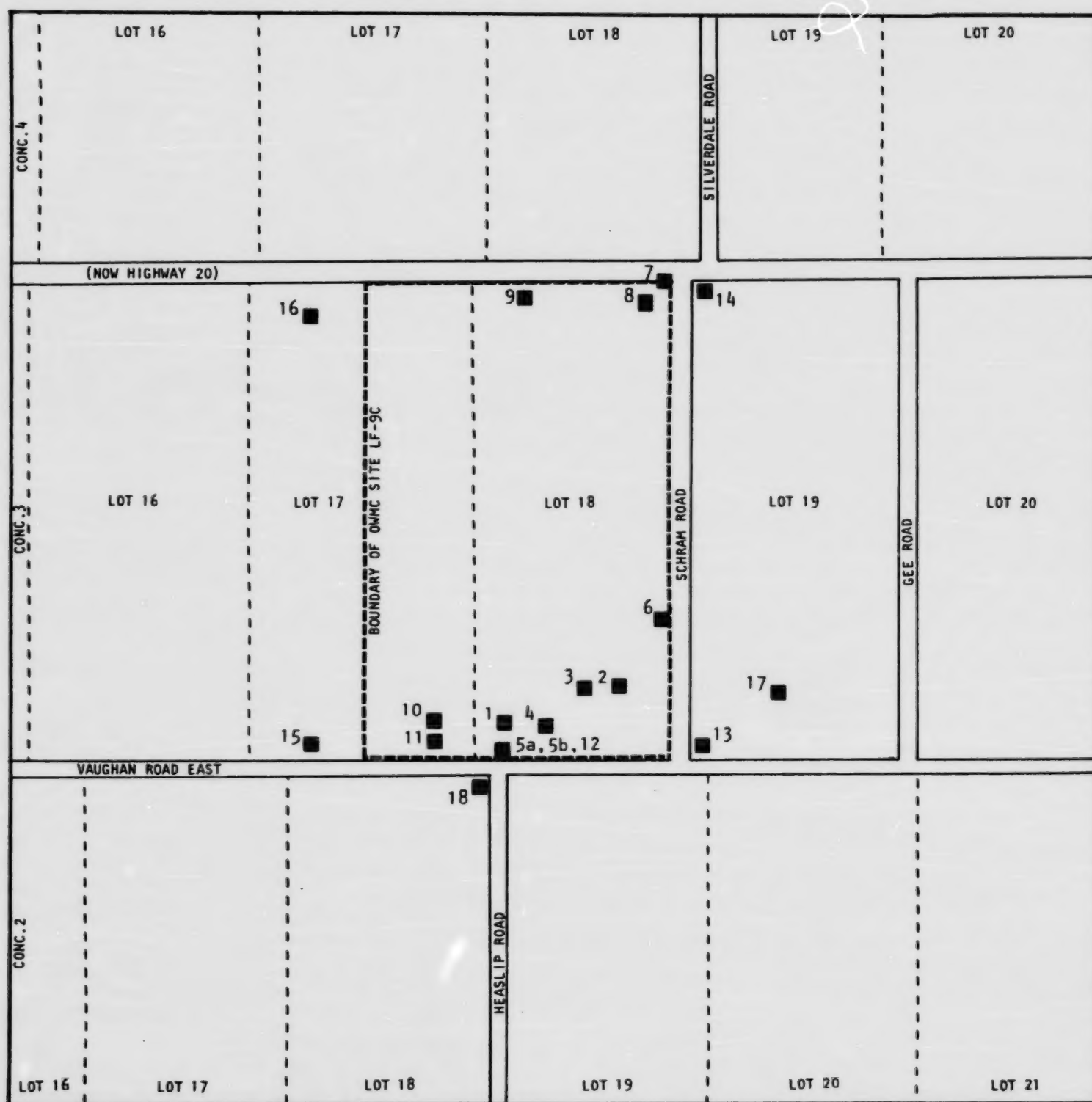
— Acquisition Boundary — Study Area Boundary
Key Map: LF-9 C



ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
PHASE 4A DETAILED COMPARATIVE EVALUATION
and Phase 4B Site Assessment

MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY(LONDON), APRIL 1985
Revised March 1987

Map 1





INTERPRETIVE MAP OF OWMC SITE LF-9C
AND VICINITY CIRCA 1830-1877 A.D.

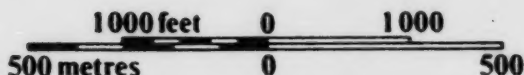
KEY:

HISTORIC STRUCTURES ON LF-9C

1. Log house built circa 1830 by John Henry Schram
2. Log house built circa 1851 by Jeremiah Schram
3. Log house built circa 1861 by James Henry Schram
4. Frame house built circa 1861 by John Henry Schram
5. (a) Frame house built circa 1860 by Nelson Hartwell
5. (b) Assumed Workshop of Nelson Hartwell, built circa 1860
6. Frame house built circa 1856-57 by Israel Dawdy
7. Frame house built circa 1851 by Henry Beamer
8. Brick house built circa 1940's by Melon family (standing today)
9. Frame house built circa 1871 by Calvin O. Beamer (standing today)
10. Log house built by Thomas Phillips (replaced circa 1871 by 11 below)
11. Frame house built circa 1871 by Thomas Phillips (standing today)
12. Log school built circa 1842-1845.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES ADJACENT TO LF-9C

13. Log school built circa 1860, replaced by brick school built in 1880's, converted to residence in 1960's (standing today)
14. Episcopal Methodist church built in 1866, converted to garage in 1930's, torn down in 1986
15. Frame house built circa 1860 by Andrew Dalrymple
16. Frame house built circa 1860's by Joseph Graham
17. Frame house (originally log?) built circa 1831 by Jacob Schram Sr.
18. Frame house and "grocery" store built circa 1860 by Jacob Schram Jr.



APPENDIX A:
ABSTRACTS OF LAND TRANSACTIONS FOR LOT 17, CONCESSION 3, 1807-1900

Appendix A: Abstracts of Land Transactions for Lot

<u>Land Registry Instrument No.</u>	<u>Type of Transaction</u>	<u>Date of Transaction</u>	<u>Registration Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>
-----	Crown Patent	Mar. 31, 1807	-----	Crown
C.B. 70	Sale	Jan. 6, 1808	Jan. 11, 1808	John Smi
3692	Sale	Jan. 23, 1851	Dec. 26, 1851	Robert H
4925	Sale	Aug. 6, 1852	Aug. 20, 1853	Exec. fo Robert H
5947	Inheritance	Aug. 6, 1852	Nov. 30, 1854	Exec. fo Robert H
13383	Sale	Mar. 5, 1863	Apr. 7, 1863	Exec. fo Ogden Mi
13547	Sale	May 16, 1863	May 20, 1863	Exec. fo Robert H
251	Sale	Dec. 14, 1866	Feb. 6, 1868	Anna M. H
---	Inheritance	Sept. 6, 1872	-----	Thomas C
1778	Sale	Jan. 2, 1877	Feb. 2, 1877	Cynthia
4534	Sale	Oct. 3, 1891	Oct. 6, 1891	Thomas P
13580	Sale	Feb. 20, 1900	Aug. 27, 1945	Benjamin

7, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township, 1807 to 1900

	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Quantity of Land</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
	John Smith	200 acres	All of Lot	-----
	Robert Hamilton	200 acres	All of Lot	-----
ilton	Ogden Miller	50 acres	SE¼	£125.0.0
	Anna Margaret Hamilton	50 acres	NE¼	£0.5.0
ilton				
	Thomas Clark Street	50 acres	SW¼	£0.5.0
ilton				
	Thomas Phillips	50 acres	SE¼	£196.10.0
er				
	Joseph Graham	50 acres	NW¼	\$ 400.00
ilton				
ilton	Benjamin Ellis	50 acres	NE¼	£50.0.0
rk Street	Cynthia Fuller	50 acres	SW¼	-----
ller	Andrew Dalrymple	50 acres	SW¼	\$ 575.55
llips Sr.	Thomas Phillips Jr.	50 acres	SE¼	\$ 1.00
llis	Calvin O. Beamer	50 acres	NE¼	\$700.00 + mortgage

APPENDIX B:

SELECTED ABSTRACTS OF LAND TRANSACTIONS FOR LOT 18, CONCESSION 3, 1797-1900

Appendix B: Selected Abstracts of Land Transactions for Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township, 1797 to 1900 (Pg. 1 of 2)

Land Registry Instrument No.	Type of Transaction	Date of Transaction	Registration Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Location	Remarks
----- (Lost)	Crown Patent (Assumed Sale)	----- pre-1808	Mar. 10, 1797 ?	Crown Job Strobridge	Job Strobridge	200 acres	All of Lot	-----
C.B. 155	Sale	Apr. 18, 1808	Apr. 21, 1808	Elias Short (?)	Elias Short (?)	100 acres	N $\frac{1}{2}$	-----
9911	Transfer (Inheritance)	Jan. 3, 1828	Sept. 19, 1834	Exec. for Robert Hamilton	Robert Hamilton	100 acres	N $\frac{1}{2}$	£0.0.0
8162	Sale	Aug. 19, 1830	Mar. 19, 1831	Job Strobridge	John Henry Schram	100 acres	S $\frac{1}{2}$	£62.10.0
10754	Sale	Dec. 13, 1834	Mar. 11, 1836	John Henry Schram	George Pattison	100 acres	S $\frac{1}{2}$	£100.0.0
782	Sale	Jan. 27, 1842	Jan. 16, 1843	George Pattison	James Cummings	25 acres	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	£50.0.0
890	Sale	June 30, 1842	July 7, 1842	George Pattison	Samuel Street	25 acres	S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	£75.0.0
15111	Sale	Feb. 17, 1845	Jan. 28, 1865	George Pattison	John B. Bennett John Schram, and John Gardner, School Trustees	120 sq. yards	within S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	for school house
6173	Sale	Nov. 13, 1850	Mar. 5, 1855	James Cummings	Jeremiah and Catharine Schram	25 acres	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	£62.10.0
6393	Sale	Aug. 7, 1853	June 6, 1855	Exec. for John Hamilton	Henry Beamer	50 acres	E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$	£137.10.0
8732	Sale	*Sept. 30, 1857(?)	Dec. 9, 1857(?)	George Pattison	Albert Lane	50 acres	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	£50.0.0
8463	Sale	*Nov. 14, 1856(?)	Aug. 15, 1857	Albert Lane	Israel Dawdy	50 acres	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	£50.0.0
15112	Sale	Aug. 4, 1860	Jan. 28, 1865	John B. Bennett, et. al., School Trustees	Nelson Hartwell	120 sq. yards	Within S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	\$5.00
11469	Inheritance	Nov. 28, 1860	Feb. 1, 1861	Exec. for John Hamilton	Thomas Clark Street	50 acres	W $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$	£0.5.0
12437	Sale	Jan. 10, 1862	Mar. 13, 1862	Israel Dawdy	Richard Dawdy	50 acres	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	£100.0.0
15115	Sale	Jan. 16, 1865	Jan. 28, 1865	Thomas Clark Street, Exec. for Samuel Street	Nelson Hartwell	25 acres	S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	£75.0.0
1725	Sale	Dec. 6, 1867	Nov. 4, 1876	Richard Dawdy	Caleb Dawdy	50 acres	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	\$500.00
605	Sale	Apr. 27, 1870	Apr. 30, 1870	Henry Beamer	Jeremiah Schram	50 acres	E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1500.00
841	Sale	Oct. 5, 1871	Oct. 19, 1871	Thomas Clark Street	Calvin O. Beamer	50 acres	W $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$	£100.0.0
1227	Transfer	Nov. 16, 1872	Nov. 5, 1873	Jeremiah Schram	Joseph Schram	50 acres	E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1.00
1362	Sale	Aug. 18, 1874	Aug. 28, 1874	Joseph Schram	Daniel McKiddie	50 acres	E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$	\$900.00
1726	Sale	Mar. 25, 1875	Nov. 4, 1876	Caleb Dawdy Sr.	Israel Dawdy	50 acres	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	\$500.00
2089	Sale	Oct. 31, 1876	Oct. 19, 1878	Daniel McKiddie	Calvin O. Beamer	25 acres	W $\frac{1}{2}$ of E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$	\$550.00
2143	Sale	Oct. 31, 1876	Feb. 20, 1879	Daniel McKiddie	Loran Beamer	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	\$275.00
2506	Sale	Oct. 31, 1876	Dec. 18, 1880	Daniel McKiddie	Bradley Beamer	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres	S $\frac{1}{2}$ of E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	\$275.00
2505	Sale	Nov. 11, 1879	Dec. 18, 1880	Loran Beamer	Bradley Beamer	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	\$400.00
2690	Sale	Dec. 8, 1881	Dec. 12, 1881	Catharine Schram	Israel Dawdy	25 acres	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	\$850.00
2692	Sale	Dec. 8, 1881	Dec. 12, 1881	Israel Dawdy	Humphrey Dawdy	25 acres	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	\$850.00
2924	Sale	Feb. 12, 1883	Feb. 13, 1883	Humphrey Dawdy	Caleb Dawdy	25 acres	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	\$400.00
3473	Sale	Jan. 20, 1886	Jan. 23, 1886	Caleb W. Dawdy	Israel Dawdy	25 acres	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	\$800.00

*Dates are wrong or reversed; Albert Lane could not have sold to Israel Dawdy until Lane first bought property from George Pattison

Appendix B: Selected Abstracts of Land Transactions for Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township, 1797 to 1900 (Pg. 2 of 2)

<u>Land Registry Instrument No.</u>	<u>Type of Transaction</u>	<u>Date of Transaction</u>	<u>Registration Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Quantity of Land</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
3475	Sale	Jan. 20, 1886	Jan. 23, 1886	Israel Dawdy	Caleb W. Dawdy	25 acres	N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$	\$800.00
3912	Sale	Dec. 23, 1887	Feb. 18, 1888	Caleb Wesley Dawdy	Isaac Cown (Conn ?)	25 acres	N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$	\$600.00
4352	Sale	Aug. 16, 1890	Oct. 30, 1890	Israel Dawdy	Priscilla Beamer	50 acres	N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$	\$1375.00
5530	Sale	Apr. 11, 1897	May 22, 1897	Nelson Hartwell	Albe Beamer	25 acres	S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$	\$700.00
5848	Sale	Feb. 20, 1899	Mar. 18, 1899	Isaac Cown (Conn ?)	Albe Beamer	25 acres	N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$	\$600.00
6079	Sale	Feb. 17, 1900	July 14, 1900	Calvin O. Beamer	Bradley Beamer	25 acres	W $\frac{1}{4}$ of E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N $\frac{1}{4}$	\$600.00

APPENDIX C:

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND GENEALOGICAL DATA

C.1 INTRODUCTION

This Appendix presents biographical sketches and genealogical data for most of the people involved in the ownership and early history of lands on and adjacent to OWMC Site LF-9C; these are listed in alphabetical order by family name.

The sketches contained herein generally consist of biographical data listed in point form, and some are accompanied by figures giving genealogical data. These data are extremely variable since it was possible to collect more data on some people or families than on others; no information, or very little information, could be obtained for some people or families. Although a wide variety of sources were consulted, it is probable that additional research would uncover more information on all of the people or families discussed herein.

Two exceptions concern the Beamer and Schram families. For these, a great deal of information was available. It was also necessary to emphasize more research on these two families in order to sort out all of their members and interrelations to comprehend the complex history of land ownership and settlement. It was also necessary to research the Lane and Comfort families who did not directly own or settle on lands on and adjacent to OWMC Site LF-9C, but whose members intermarried members of the Beamer and Schram families. In particular, research on Lane family manuscripts in St. Catharines (Special Collections Room, Public Library) and London (Regional and Special Collections Room, D.B. Weldon Library, University of Western Ontario) revealed data on various Beamer family members not available in manuscripts on the Beamer family.

Since there were so many individual Beamer and Schram families and members, our biographical sketches for these families deviate from our point form list of data used for other families by including a short narrative text. We also preface the biographical sketches of members of the Dawdy family with a short narrative text, to discuss how those members may have been related.

C.2 BEAMER FAMILY: PRELUDE

The Beamer family figured prominently in the early history of the Niagara Peninsula generally and specifically of Lots 17, 18, and 19, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township, with various members living there from 1853 to the present day.

Information on this family is more complete than for any other family documented herein, and since this family played such a vital role in the history of Lots 17 and 18, more of that information is presented here. Unlike other biographical sketches in this report, we will first present a section to introduce the key players in this history, to be followed by individual biographical sketches of those key personnel. Genealogical information is provided for Henry (1730-?) and Lena (nee Blankenberg), their son Adam (1774-1848), Adam's sons Levi (1798-1887), Henry (1802-1890), and Resiah (1806-1902), Adam's daughter Naomi (1810-?), and the families of Levi, Henry, Resiah, and Naomi, who were the final Beamers to live on Lots 17 and 18, Concession 3.

Several Beamer families were, like the Schrams, United Empire Loyalists who entered the Niagara Peninsula in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Also like the Schram's, the Beamer's trace their ancestry to Germany, where the family name had several variations in spelling (Beemer, Bohmer, Beehmer).

Three of the early residents of Gainsborough Township were Levi, Henry, and Resiah Beamer. All three were direct descendants of one of the earliest settlers in the Niagara area, Henry Beamer (originally Beemer) who was born in Holland around 1730. His father, Benjamin, was a German millwright and soldier. Henry fled to America to avoid army service in Germany. He married Lena Blankenberg (?-1810 or 1812) and settled in New Jersey around 1752.

Henry and Lena had sixteen children, eight sons and eight daughters, as listed in Figure C-1. They came, as United Empire Loyalists, to Louth Township around 1780 with at least 10 children and, between 1797 and 1816, Henry and his three eldest sons were granted or purchased over 900 acres of land in Louth Township. Henry outlived some of his family, dying in his 104th year in 1833 or 1834. Lena, his wife, had died circa 1810 or 1812.

The sixth son of Henry and Lena Beamer, Adam, lived in Louth Township (Lots 15 and 16, Concession 8) on land he purchased from Angus McDonnell (his brother-in-law?) who had purchased it from the Crown in 1797. Adam married Eve Bowman around 1797, and they raised 12 of their 14 children in a one-storey log house. In 1821-1822 they built and moved into a two-storey frame house.

While most of the Adam and Eve Beamer family remained in Louth Township, four of their eldest sons (Levi, Henry, John, and Resiah) moved to Gainsborough. Soon after, John, a tailor, moved to Pelham. In addition, the second oldest daughter of Adam and Eve, Naomi, married John Henry Schram and they lived in Gainsborough Township. Adam and Eve's son Peter also moved to Gainsborough after 1830.

Individual biographical sketches follow for Henry (C.2.1), Levi (C.2.2) and Resiah (C.2.3) Beamer, with genealogical charts for each of their families (Henry, Figure C.2; Levi, Figure C.3; and Resiah, Figure C.4). A biographical sketch and genealogical chart for Naomi Beamer appears under her husband's sketch (Schram, John Henry).

SOURCES FOR BEAMER FAMILY:

Beamer 1928

Beamer Family Biography (Special Collections Room, St. Catharines Public Library)

Powell and Coffman (Annals of the Forty 3:25-26)

Lane Cemetery; Hillside Cemetery

1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 Census

1876 Historical Atlas

Land Registry Office Abstracts and Instruments

Tremaine and Tremaine 1862 (Map)

Evans 1879

Union Publishing Co. 1895

"Niagara Cemeteries" (binders, Special Collections Room, St. Catharine's
Public Library)

Wilson 1968

September 1986 Interview with Clarence Beamer

C.2.1 BEAMER, HENRY [AND PHOEBE (NEE WIRES)]

- Bought E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18 from John Hamilton in 1853.
- Born June 5, 1802; died May 9, 1890.
- Born in Louth Township (June 5, 1802-May 9, 1890), the third son of Adam (1774-1848) and Eve (nee Bowman 1781-1843) Beamer.
- Married Phoebe Wires (May 30, 1804-June 16, 1871) and had 9 children (see Figure C.2) [including George, father of Clarence, who still lives adjacent to OWMC Site LF-9C].

C.2.2. BEAMER, LEVI [AND HANNA (NEE BRADT)]

- Born August 25, 1798; died June 25, 1887.
- Born in Louth Township, oldest son of Adam (1774-1848) and Eve (nee Bowman, 1781-1843) Beamer.
- Married Hanna (Hannah) Bradt (1802-1876) and had 11 children between circa 1825 and 1845 (see Extended Genealogy, Figure C.3).
- Owned land near OWMC Site LF-9C in 1862 and in 1876 (i.e. N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 13, Concession 5); he or his son Levi owned in 1876 S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 10, Concession 5.

C.2.3. BEAMER, RESIAH [AND PRISCILLA (NEE LANE)]

- Born July 16, 1806; died May 3, 1902.
- Born in Louth Township, fifth son of Adam (1774-1848) and Eve (nee Bowman, 1781-1843) Beamer.
- Name appears sometimes as Reziah.
- Married Priscilla Lane (October 16, 1814-1875), the oldest daughter of Nathan Lane who was the second son of Joseph Lane (1766-1820) and Rebecca Elizabeth Comfort (1765-1825). Both the Lane and Comfort families were United Empire Loyalists who came to Gainsborough Township from New York State in the late eighteenth century (i.e. Joseph Lane settled on Lot 11, Concession 5 (or 6?), Gainsborough.
- Resiah and Priscilla (married October 12, 1833) had 9 children between 1835 and 1858 including Calvin O., Loran, and Bradley, all of whom at one time owned portions of Lots 17 and/or 18 (see Extended Genealogy, Figure C.4).
- In 1862 and 1876 owned parts of N¹/₄ of Lots 18 and 19, Concession 4, Gainsborough Township.

FIGURE C.1: GENEALOGICAL DATA FOR HENRY BEAMER AND LENA BLANKENBERG

1. Henry Beamer (1730-1833 or 1834) married Lena Blankenberg (?-ca.1810-1812)
 - 1.1 Jacob
 - 1.2 John Philip (Nov. 30, 1756-Dec. 20, 1840) married Elizabeth Kibler (Apr. 9, 1781-Dec.28, 1843)
 - 1.3 Christopher married Sarah _____?
 - 1.4 William
 - 1.5 Benjamin
 - 1.6 Adam (1774-Oct. 4, 1848) married Eve Bowman (Apr. 9, 1781-Dec. 28, 1843)
 - 1.6.1 Levi Aug. 25, 1798 - June 25, 1887
 - 1.6.2 George Adam June 25, 1800 - Sept. 3, 1814?
 - 1.6.3 Henry June 5, 1802 - May 9, 1890
 - 1.6.4 John July 28, 1804 - Mar. 5, 1889
 - 1.6.5 Resiah July 16, 1806 - May 3, 1902
 - 1.6.6 Anna May 14, 1808 - Nov. 22, 1879
 - 1.6.7 Naomi May 27, 1810 - Dec. 16, 1895 (married John Henry Schram - see Figure C.9)
 - 1.6.8 Benjamin May 9, 1812 - June 27, 1898
 - 1.6.9 Peter Apr. 30, 1814 - Oct. 20, 1841
 - 1.6.10 Eve Apr. 6, 1816 - 1853
 - 1.6.11 Eleanor July 11, 1818 - Jan. 10, 1895
 - 1.6.12 Adam Sept. 18, 1820 - Nov. 15, 1909
 - 1.6.13 Simon Feb. 27, 1823 - Feb. 14, 1902
 - 1.6.14 Daniel Jan. 30, 1828 - June 7, 1911
 - 1.7 Levi
 - 1.8 Lena (1766 or 1767-Sept. 1829) married Peter Decker
 - 1.9 Mary
 - 1.10 Margaret (1777-Aug. 22, 1855) married John William Schram (see Figure C.11)
 - 1.11 Phoebe
 - 1.12
to 5 other children, names unknown
 - 1.16

FIGURE C.2: EXTENDED GENEALOGY FOR HENRY (1802-1890) AND
PHOEBE (NEE WIRES, 1804-1871) BEAMER

1. George Adam (b. Aug. 7, 1828) married Priscilla Jane Zimmerman (1841-?)
 - 1.1 Adam (Addie) Edwy (1861-1950) married in 1899 Mary Jane Lane (1878-1939)
 - 1.1.1 Ilma (1900) married Harry Quirk
 - 1.1.1.1 Douglas
 - 1.1.1.2 Carol
 - 1.1.1.3 Marjorie
 - 1.1.2 Sadie married Robert McPherson
 - 1.1.2.1 Roswell
 - 1.1.2.2 Ralph
 - 1.1.2.3 Ray
 - 1.1.2.4 Marlene
 - 1.1.2.5 Merna
 - 1.1.3 Clarence (1909) married Frieda (1911-1984)
 - 1.1.3.1 Kenneth married Gloria
 - 1.1.3.1.1 Brent
 - 1.1.3.1.2 James
 - 1.1.3.1.3 Tannis
 - 1.1.3.2 Larry married Eileen
 - 1.1.3.2.1 Cheryl
 - 1.1.3.2.2 Brenda
2. Peter (b. Dec. 20, 1829) married Elizabeth Lambert (1848)
 - 2.1 Oakley (1869) married Essie Silverthorn
 - 2.1.1 Elizabeth
 - 2.2.2 Marshall
 - 2.2 Phoebe (Birdie) (1874) married Charles Angle - No children
3. Simeon (Mar. 31, 1823-1882) married Mahala J. Sprague (1844-1921) - No children

- 4. Amanda (b. Jan. 18, 1836) married Henry Putman
 - 4.1 George Wellington married Almeda Book
 - 4.1.1 Lavern married Grace Blaine
 - 4.1.1.1 Pauline
 - 4.1.2 Elsie married Hugh Strong
- 5. Joseph (Nov. 11, 1837-Apr. 21, 1906) married Sarah Oille (1850)
 - 5.1 Austin (1872) married Effie Coon
 - 5.1.1 Hazel
 - 5.2 Kettie (1878)
 - 5.3 Ida Esther (1881) married George Rigg
 - 5.4 Carrie (Jan. 1888-Sept. 3, 1888)
- 6. Francis (Aug. 24, 1840-Sept. 26, 1899) married Emma Pollard (1856)
 - 6.1 Violet (1886) married _____ ? - No children
- 7. Lyman (b. Apr. 20, 1842) married Nancy Fisher (1850)
 - 7.1 Elmer (1871) married Ida Hodge
 - 7.1.1 Nora married Mr. Honsberger
 - 7.2 Vernon (1874)
 - 7.3 Jonathan Hillyard married Minetta Smith
 - 7.3.1 Lily married William Mulligan
 - 7.3.2 Vera married Gordon Brissen
 - 7.3.3 Orlo married Clare Kunzleman
 - 7.3.4 Genevive
- 8. Theresa (May 4, 1847-Feb. 18-1935) married George Welsely Comfort
(Mar. 13, 1848-Aug. 1, 1922)
 - 8.1 Morrison married Alice McPherson
 - 8.2 Effie married Vernon Coon
 - 8.3 Lydia (1883-1884)
 - 8.4 daughter (1893-1893)

9. Theckla (b. Dec. 11, 1850) married Valores Moote

9.1 Dorwin married Jennie Crow

9.1.1 Florence

9.2 Norman married Miss Cosby

9.2.1 son

9.2.1 daughter

9.3 Henry married _____?

FIGURE C.3: EXTENDED GENEALOGY OF LEVI (1798-JUNE 25, 1887) AND
HANNA (NEE BRADT, 1802-JUNE 14, 1876) BEAMER

1. Elizabeth married first Martin
 married second Joe Martin
 Nine children, names unknown
2. Eve (7-Sept. 22, 1881) married Robert P. Lampman (July 19, 1802-Nov. 15, 1880)
 - 2.1 Alfred
 - 2.2 Levi (b. 1829) married _____?
 - 2.2.1 J. Alonzo (1855-1931) married Elgiva ____ (1855-1922)
 - 2.2.2 Augusta (b. 1858)
 - 2.2.3 Mary (b. 1863)
 - 2.3 Ezra
 - 2.4 William
 - 2.5 Robert
 - 2.6 Nancy married Joe Jemison
 - 2.7 Lydia
 - 2.8 Martha
 - 2.9 Mary
3. Priscilla (7-Sept. 2, 1859) married George Moote
 - 3.1 Alfred married first Eleanor Dawdy
 married second Dora J. Lane
 - 3.1.1 Humphrey B.
 - 3.1.2 George A.
 - 3.1.3 Nellie
 - 3.2 Uretta married James Hack
 - 3.2.1 Alfred married Ida Prentice
 - 3.2.2 Lana married Ed. Wills
 - 3.2.3 Maggie married Charles Claus
 - 3.3 Benjamin married Cordelia Huffman
 - 3.3.1 Lily married Frank Lane

3.3.2 Ivan married Jessie Hill

- 4. Benjamin (1830-Jan. 10, 1882) married Euphemia Zimmerman (1836)
 - 4.1 Emma Jane (1856) married Mr. Newton
 - 4.2 Jacob Emerson (1858) (single)
 - 4.3 Elizabeth H. (Feb. 1861-Dec. 17, 1872)
 - 4.4 Alice (1863) married Thomas Cosby
 - 4.5 Matha Alberta (1866) married Benjamin Chapman
 - 4.6 Nelson Harvey (1870-1956)
 - 4.7 .Permilla (1874) married Levi Shaw

- 5. John (May 28, 1834-Oct. 25, 1893) married Mary Ann Lampman (Aug. 7, 1836-June 29, 1883)
 - 5.1 Levi Spence (Sept. 17, 1855-1931) married Miss Price - No children
 - 5.2 Adam Arthur (Dec. 13, 1859-1940) married first Sarah C. Misner (Sept. 29, 1862-Jan. 3, 1913)
married second Rachel C. Misner
(Sept. 18, 1867-1938)
 - 5.2.1 Mary Emily (b. Mar. 13, 1882) married Wilmer Smith Lane
 - 5.2.1.1 Adam Vincent
 - 5.2.1.2 Sarah Arlene
 - 5.2.1.3 Gordon Wilmer
 - 5.2.1.4 Douglas Arthur
 - 5.2.2 Theron (June 4, 1884-1972) married Sarah A. Campbell (1885-1969)
 - 5.2.2.1 Howard Leslie (1909-1924)
 - 5.2.2.2 Ernest Ralph (1916-1960) married ?
 - 5.2.2.2.1 Ronald R. (1935-1962)
 - 5.2.3 William (Oct. 20, 1886-1928) married Etta Mirilda Griffin (1887-1980)
 - 5.2.3.1 Ila Ruby
 - 5.2.3.2 William Lyle
 - 5.2.3.3 Doris Etta
 - 5.2.3.4 Adam Hugh

- 5.2.4 Arthur (Dec. 27, 1889-1983) married Sylvia Gladys Cosby
(1894-1982)
 - 5.2.4.1 Beulah Fern
 - 5.2.4.2 Margaret Fay
 - 5.2.4.3 Jean Eleanor
 - 5.2.4.4 Ruby Claire
- 5.2.5 Ernest (b. May 24, 1892) married Edith May Piper
 - 5.2.5.1 John Morely
 - 5.2.5.2 Paul Robert
- 5.3 Sarah Celestia (b. June 6, 1862) married John Hesler
 - 5.3.1 John married Miss Adams
 - 5.3.2 Clara married Mr. Bates
 - 5.3.3 Mary married Mr. Fritshaw
 - 5.3.4 Wilber married Jessie Moore
 - 5.3.5 Mabel married Jonathan Orth
 - 5.3.6 Pearl married Mr. Hillier
- 5.4 Annette Elizabeth (b. Feb. 1, 1868) married William Anderson
 - 5.4.1 Charles married Eva Crawford
 - 5.4.2 Nancy married Walter Thompson
 - 5.4.3 Laura married Ernest Braun
 - 5.4.4 William (Bachelor)
 - 5.4.5 Rhoda married Gordon Heslip
 - 5.4.6 Frank (Bachelor)
- 5.5 John Dustin (b. Sept. 30, 1869) married Jennie Book
 - 5.5.1 Pearl
- 5.6 Oscar (b. June 30, 1874) married Melissa Hitchcock
- 5.7 Lily Marian (b. June 20, 1878) married Nelson Chadwick
 - 5.7.1 Cecil (Bachelor)
 - 5.7.2 Gladys married Mr. Dayball
- 6. Adam (1826-1894) married Lydia Gee (1825-1876)
 - 6.1 Susan (1847) married William Carter
 - 6.2 Sarah L. (1850-Feb. 5, 1911) married George Nelson Hamilton (Nov. 5,
1848-Dec. 1, 1922)

- 6.2.1 Thorbon (Nov. 24, 1879-Dec. 17, 1908)
- 6.3 Hannah (1854) married H.S. Fluhrer
- 6.4 Priscilla Jane (1856) married Ira Nelson
- 6.5 Arthur (1860)
- 6.6 Lydia (1860) married William Farr
- 6.7 Alma (1863) married W. Roy
- 6.8 Thorbin (Thorbon?)
- 6.9 Emerson married Miss Pettigrew
- (6.10) infant daughter (1867-July 15, 1869)?

- 7. Levi (Aug. 25, 1836-Aug. 21, 1914) married Amanda Frease (July 5, 1837-Feb. 6, 1924)
 - 7.1 Ephriam (1859) married Vella (Ulma?) Hitchcock (1863)
 - 7.1.1 Nettie (1881) married Ira Griffin
 - 7.1.2 Charles (1884) married Miss Kennan
 - 7.1.3 Theron (1888) married Miss Cox
 - 7.2 Mynora (1871) married Dr. Hopkins
 - 7.2.1 William
 - 7.2.2 Kathleen

- 8. Sarah (Nov. 15, 1838-May 22, 1888) married Thomas Hodgkins
 - 8.1 Albert married Miss Bater
 - 8.1.1 Delbert
 - 8.1.2 Edna
 - 8.1.3 Mary
 - 8.1.4 Velma
 - 8.1.5 Norman
 - 8.2 Elmon J. married Arsula Wilcox - No children
 - 8.3 Ella (b. May 28, 1867) married Freeman Lane (b. Sept. 17, 1866)
 - 8.3.1 Evelyn (b. Mar. 2, 1888)
 - 8.3.2 Cora E. (b. Nov. 16, 1889)
 - 8.3.3 Myrtle (b. Nov. 24, 1891)
 - 8.3.4 Sylvia M. (b. May 30, 1895)
 - 8.3.5 Sadie

8.3.6 Cecil

8.4 Benjamin married first Tilly Marr - No children
married second Frankie Hoover

8.4.1 Evelyn

8.4.2 Eva (died in infancy)

8.4.3 Fred. Elmon

8.4.4 Arnold

9. Lydia (1843-Oct. 8, 1848) - Died at age 5 years

10. Ezra (Jan. 1844-Apr. 20, 1844) - Died at age 4 months

11. William (?-Feb. 1886) married Priscilla Moore

11.1 Elizabeth married Mr. Marr

11.2 Esther married Mr. Misner

11.3 infant son (died May 24, 1860)

FIGURE C.4: EXTENDED GENEALOGY OF RESIAH (1806-1902) AND
PRISCILLA (NEE LANE, 1815-1875) BEAMER

1. Nathaniel (Feb. 21, 1835-Oct. 13, 1905) married Sara (Sabagail?) C. (G.?) Jemison (May 5, 1841-Oct. 4, 1912)
 - 1.1 Joseph R. (b. Nov. 13, 1861 married Lizzie Mary Crosson (b. Feb. 2, 1859)
 - 1.1.1 Mary J. (b. Aug. 18, 1891) married Stanley Upper
 - 1.1.2 Dora C. (b. Dec. 25, 1892) married Philip Upper
 - 1.1.3 Eara Roxana (b. Nov. 13, 1894) married Roy Roland
 - 1.1.4 Joseph Russel (b. Nov. 20, 1897) married Molly Parsons
 - 1.1.5 Harold Malone (b. Dec. 31, 1900) (Bachelor)
 - 1.2 Roxana (Jessica?) (b. Dec. 25, 1864) married Bruce Vanderburg (b. Dec. 9, 1876 - No children
 - 1.3 Marietta (b. May 17, 1866-1936) married Charles Yokom (1866-1936) - No children
 - 1.4 Orlin (b. July 25, 1868) married Phoebe Huffman (b. Nov. 5, 1866)
 - 1.4.1 Clara B. (b. Aug. 16, 1901)
 - 1.4.2 Gordon
 - 1.4.3 Nora
 - 1.5 Nora Candis (Apr. 19, 1870-Aug. 26, 1888)
 - 1.6 Morris N. (Feb. 2, 1873-1942) married Laurie J. Vanderburg (1888-1940)
 - 1.6.1 Bruce
 - 1.6.2 Osborne
 - 1.7 Bertha A. (b. May 5, 1875) married Robert Disher (b. June 11, 1874)
 - 1.7.1 Hazel Etta (b. Apr. 8, 1902) married Claude Lambert
 - 1.7.2 Darwin married Miss Lee
 - 1.7.3 Fern married Harry Farr
 - 1.7.4 Cecil (Bachelor)
 - 1.8 Darwin W. (b. June 3, 1881) married Mina Kirby - No children
 - 1.9 Eli (b. Feb. 18, 1884) married Alice Robins
 - 1.9.1 Gladys
 - 1.9.2 Mary
 - 1.9.3 Audrey

- 1.10 Morley F. (Dec. 19, 1886-Mar. 13, 1888)
- 2. Calvin (Apr. 22, 1838-Feb. 16, 1912) married Nancy C. Rinker (b. June 6, 1844)
 - 2.1 Irvin (Sept. 26, 1869-1953) married Margaret Ida Honsberger (Mar. 31, 1871-1954)
 - No children (see Note 1)
 - 2.2 Emma Elizabeth (b. Nov. 19, 1870) married Andrew Whittier
 - 2.3 Priscilla (b. Aug. 13, 1873) married Seymour Smith (b. Apr. 27, 1872)
 - 2.3.1 Viola married Ira Roberts
 - 2.4 Florence E. (b. Nov. 23, 1875) married Harvey Ricker
- 3. Byron (Apr. 27, 1841-Apr. 1, 1913) married Malinda Hodgkins (June 18, 1844-Oct. 22, 1909)
 - 3.1 Archibald (b. Feb. 1, 1868) married Cora C. Van Every (b. Sept. 18, 1876)
 - 3.1.1 Jessie Evenlyn (b. Apr. 13, 1900)
 - 3.1.2 Salom Augustus (b. Feb. 11, 1901)
 - 3.2 Edward S. (b. Dec. 28, 1869) married first Hattie Fisher (Apr. 13, 1874-July 27, 1894)
 - No children
 - married second Ida Jane Duncan (b. Sept. 2, 1869)
 - 3.2.1 Charles Duncan (b. June 7, 1897)
 - 3.2.2 Hattie Evelyn (b. Oct. 14, 1899)
 - 3.3 Margaret Eva (Oct. 17, 1872-1920) married Israel D. Allen (Feb. 17, 1864-1932)
 - 3.3.1 Archibald Byron (b. Jan. 18, 1897)
 - 3.3.2 Earl Thomas (b. June 20, 1901)
- 4. Mary (Sept. 15, 1843-1889) (Spinster)
- 5. Loran (b. May 16, 1845) (Bachelor)
- 6. Bradley (Sept. 20, 1847-Nov. 18, 1906) married Delora Hodgkins (Sept. 5,

1866-Oct. 11, 1951)

6.1 Arthur (b. Sept. 26, 1887) married _____?

7. Albe (Mar. 14, 1858-Oct. 4, 1918) married Dillie Catharine Gee (May 21,
1865-Dec. 10, 1942)

7.1 Nellie Candace (b. Oct. 4, 1885)

7.2 Silas (b. Aug. 8, 1886)

7.3 Ethel (b. June 8, 1889)

7.4 Edmond (b. May 16, 1892)

7.5 Amos (b. Mar. 18, 1895)

7.6 Wesley (Dec. 28, 1898-Jan. 3, 1907)

7.7 Ina (Jan. 23, 1902-Feb. 7, 1902)

8. Bertha (b. Nov. 14, 1853) married Isaac Herman Lampman (b. Dec. 12, 1857)

8.1 Clarence Cecil (Feb. 12, 1884-Mar. 28, 1885)

8.2 Isaac Herman (b. May 6, 1888)

8.3 Susan Clarice (b. June 23, 1891)

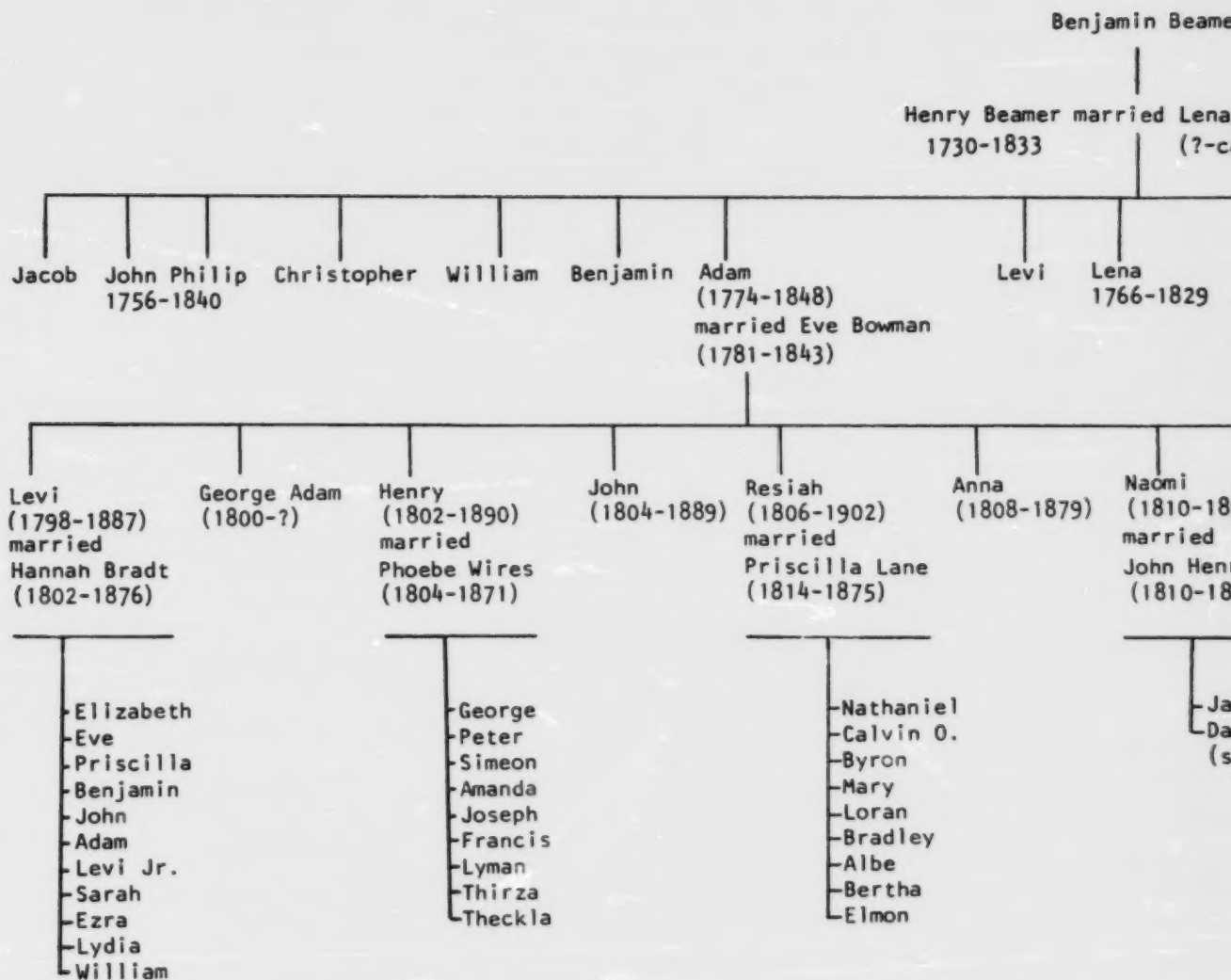
9. Elmon Adelbert (b. July 26, 1858) married Maria Gee (b. Feb. 10, 1862)

9.1 Norman Stanley (Apr. 17, 1899)

Note 1: Irvin Beamer (son of 2. Calvin) married Margaret A. (or Ida?) Honsberger. Margaret was the daughter of Margaret Ann Schram, who was the daughter of Levi Schram (1801-1828?) who was the son of John William Schram (1773-1860) (see Secion C.15.9).

Note 2: Most dates for family of Resiah and Priscilla Beamer (nee Lane) come from Maurice Comfort's (n.d.) "Nathan Lane Clan" and from inscriptions on tombstones in various cemeteries in Gainsborough and Louth Townships.

Figure C.5: Partial Beamer Family Tree



Note: the 16 children of Henry and Lena are not listed in order of birth

amin Beamer

married Lena Blankenberg
(?-ca 1810 or 1812)

ena
766-1829

Mary

Margaret
(1777-1855)
(married John William
Schram, see Section
C.15)

Phoebe

son

daughter

daughter

daughter

daughter
(Sarah?)

Naomi
(1810-1895)

Benjamin
(1812-1898)

Peter
(1814-1841)

Eve
(1816-1853)

Eleanor
(1818-1895)

Adam
(1820-1909)

Simeon
(1823-1902)

Daniel
(1828-1911)

married
John Henry Schram
(1810-1898)

James Henry (1831-1909)
Daniel Edwin (1833-?)
(see Section C.15)

C.3 CLARK, THOMAS

- Born in 1770; died in 1835 (or 1837?).
- Born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland (father was Samuel), came to Upper Canada in 1791 to work for his cousin Robert Hamilton at Queenston.
- Opened warehouses in Chippawa prior to 1803, but moved to Queenston by 1807.
- Married Mary Margaret Kerr in 1809.
- Business partner with Samuel Street III, including joint ownership of 55,000 acres of land throughout Upper Canada.
- Clark and Street operated mills near Chippawa (Bridgewater Mills, later known as Street's Mills).
- Individually owned over 5,000 acres of land.
- Involved in purchase of Blocks 1 and 4 of the Grand River Tract circa 1806.
- Commander of the 41st Regiment, Lincoln Militia.
- Held various legislative and political appointments in or for the Tory government.
- Administered Robert Hamilton's estate after 1809.

Sources: Parker 1978:34-77; 268

Cruikshank 1929

Niagara Falls Review Sept. 2, 1972:17

C.4 CUMMINGS, JAMES

- Owned portions of Lot 18, Concession 3 from 1842 to 1850.
- Born 1789; died 1878.
- Son of Thomas Cummings (?-1823), an officer in Butler's Rangers who was granted 200 acres at mouth of Chippawa Creek in 1783 and who married in 1788 Jane Christie, the daughter of a Loyalist.
- James married first Priscilla Nelles, who died in 1824, and married second Sophia Macklem.
- James set up businesses in Chippawa, selling hardware and books and held government contracts to ship provisions to troops stationed in Upper Canada
- Inherited his father's businesses in 1823, but prior to that had replaced his retiring father as Clerk of Township of Willoughby.
- Served as Lieutenant of 3rd Regiment, Lincoln Militia under his father, who was Major; later James became Staff Captain of the Quartermaster-General of Militia, responsible for monitoring all traffic on the Niagara River (i.e. during 1837-38 Rebellion).
- Member of Parliament (Lincoln South Riding), 1844-47.
- Built and lived in large stone house known as "Willoughby Hall" (built in 1846).
- One of the incorporators of Erie and Ontario Railroad, chartered in 1835.
- Assisted in rebuilding of Trinity Church after fire of 1839.
- Extensive business dealings, especially land transactions, with Thomas Clark, Samuel Street III, and others.
- James had at least one sister, Jane (1791-1861), who married Hon. James Crooks.

Sources: Bond, Ray (n.d.)

Cruikshank 1929

Rannie 1974

Wilson 1980

Parker 1978

United Empire Loyalists' Assoc. 1984

Land Registry Office Abstracts and Instruments

C.5 DALRYMPLE, ANDREW

- Owned parcel on Lot 17 in 1877.
- Born March 28, 1801; died May 29, 1886.
- Married Elspeth Anderson (April 5, 1811-September 21, 1895) and had at least 3 children: John A. (1852-1935); Jean A. (1855-1940); and Margaret H. (1858-1944).
- In 1861, lived in a one-storey log house.
- Scottish Presbyterian farmer and stone mason, believed to have emigrated to Gainsborough Township circa 1834, later bought and settled on Lot 17, Concession 3 (in 1877).
- Andrew's oldest son, John A., inherited parcel on Lot 17, Concession 3, in 1886; he married Minerva Heaslip (September 8, 1852-June 13, 1902) and they had at least one daughter, Elspeth, who died in infancy (1889-1889).
- Other people buried in the Dalrymple plot at Riverside Cemetery, Wellandport, of unknown relation (?) to Andrew are:
 - Oliver C. Dalrymple (1894-1916)
 - Eliza Ullman wife of J.A. Dalrymple (1862-1924)
 - George Anderson (1818-1905)
 - Alexander Dalrymple (1884-1954)

Sources: 1861 Census
1876 Historical Atlas
Riverside Cemetery, Wellandport
Land Registry Office Abstracts and Instruments

C.6 DAWDY FAMILY: PRELUDE

Several different Dawdy's owned parcels on Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township (and the adjacent Lot 18, Concession 2) at various times after 1826.

From available fragments of biographical sketches and land records, we know there were at least three Dawdy families - Caleb, Israel, and Richard. We assume that these three may have been brothers, and that they were probably the sons of James Dawdy, a pioneer settler of Lots 12 and 13, Concession 10, Clinton Township, or Richard Dawdy, brother of James. James was Township of Clinton Assessor in 1798. Richard and James are probably the Dawdy's who built a saw and grist mill on Lot 1, Concession 8, Clinton Township, in the 1790s (Powell and Coffman 1953).

A fourth Dawdy, Jeremiah Jr., is of unknown relation to Caleb, Israel, and Richard.

The sequence of land purchases on Concessions 2 and 3, Gainsborough Township, involving Dawdys begins in 1826 when Caleb and Jeremiah Jr. jointly bought Lot 18, Concession 2; Jeremiah Jr. sold his half to Caleb in 1830, and Caleb in turn sold it to James Hamilton Dawdy and Jeremiah Dawdy in 1855; the latter two continued owning this parcel in 1862 and 1876. This Caleb Dawdy is probably the one listed as a "Head of Household" in the 1828 Census of Gainsborough (WLHS 1985:36).

Transactions for Lot 18, Concession 3, are more complex, and involved several different Dawdys after 1857. These Dawdys are noted in the following biographical sketches. If our assumption that Caleb, Israel, and Richard were brothers is correct, these transactions involved sales between brothers (Israel to Richard), father and son (Israel to Humphrey), nephew and uncle (Humphrey to Caleb Sr.) or cousins (Humphrey to Caleb Wesley (i.e. Caleb Jr.)), and uncle and nephew (Israel to Caleb Wesley).

An Israel Dawdy owned and lived on Lot 23, Concession 7, Louth Township,

in 1876; we believe he was a different Israel from the one (C.6.2 below) who lived in Gainsborough Township from 1856 until after 1886.

C.6.1 DAWDY, CALEB

- This Caleb has to be Caleb Sr.; he lived in Gainsborough in 1828 and in 1851. He had a son Caleb Jr. (1839-1869) (see below). Caleb Sr. was probably the son of Caleb the Elder of Pelham Township, who is listed on an 1875 deed (Instrument 1726) as a widower and who owned land in Pelham in 1876 (Historical Atlas).
- Caleb Sr. (not Caleb the Elder) was born in 1797 and died June 15, 18??.
- He married Mary (1801-August 17, 1865).
- They had seven children: William (b. 1833), Hannah (b. 1834), Mary Jane (b. 1836), Caleb Jr. (1839-1869), Emerson (1842-1925), Susanna (b. 1844), and Wesley (b. 1846) (see Figure C.6).
- According to the 1851 Census, Caleb Sr. and Mary were Episcopal Methodists originally from the USA, and they lived in a one-storey frame house.
- Land transactions in 1886 and 1887 involved Caleb Wesley Dawdy; this could not have been Caleb Jr., who died in 1869, and therefore must have been Caleb Sr. and Mary's youngest son Wesley, whose full name must have been Caleb Wesley.

C.6.2 DAWDY, ISRAEL

- Owned part of Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township, at various times from 1856 to 1886.
- Born circa 1832.
- Married Jane H. (born circa 1833) in 1849; had at least nine children born between 1851 and 1870 (see Figure C.6).
- In 1861 Census, Israel and Jane H. are listed as Wesleyan Methodists, originally from Upper Canada, living in a 1½ storey frame house.
- Israel listed in 1879 Gazetteer as a farmer with 50 acres, post office address Wellandport.
- Israel is shown as owner of N½ of S½ of Lot 18, Concession 3 on Tremaine and Tremaine's 1862 map and map in 1876 Historical Atlas.
- In 1861 and 1871 Census, Israel is listed as owner of 50 acres on Lot 18.

C.6.3 DAWDY, RICHARD

- Dates on inscriptions on tombstones in Hillside Cemetery, Pelham Centre, suggest Richard was married three times: first to Susannah (1836-August 7, 1874), second to Catharine (1837-September 18, 1885), third to Mary Jane (1828-February 26, 1891).
- A Richard Dawdy listed in the 1851 Census was born in 1820, married to Catharine (born in 1820) with one daughter, Johanna (born in 1840).

C.6.4 DAWDY, OTHERS

C.6.4.1 Dawdy, James Hamilton

- Born February 7, 1828.
- Married Sarah Ann, born September 7, 1829.
- Owned part of Lot 18, Concession 2, Gainsborough in 1862 and in 1876 (as well as Lot 14, Concession 2).
- One of original trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church in 1866.

C.6.4.2 Dawdy, Jeremiah Jr.

- Bought part of Lot 18, Concession 2, Gainsborough in 1826, and may be same Jeremiah who was co-purchaser of another parcel on that lot with Jas. H. (James Hamilton) Dawdy in 1855.

C.6.4.3 Dawdy, Johanna

- Born circa 1797; died April 18, 1878.
- Married Isaac Singer.

C.6.4.4 Dawdy, Chauncey

- Born 1855; died 1925.
- Married Naomi Schram (1857-1921), the daughter of James Henry Schram (1831-1909) and Amanda Cornwall (1837-1892), granddaughter of John Henry Schram (1810-1898) and Naomi Beamer (1810-1895).
- Chauncey and Naomi had six children (Libbie, Louis L., Eva, Amanda, Emily and Wesley) (see Figure C.9: Genealogical Data for John Henry and Naomi (nee Beamer) Schram).
- Louis L. inherited 89½ acres on S½ of Lot 19, Concession 2, Gainsborough, in 1906 from his grandfather James Henry Schram.

C.6.4.5 Dawdy, Harmon

- Married Amanda Alberta Schram (b. 1868), the daughter of

Daniel Edwin Schram (b. 1833) and Priscilla Misner (b. 1841) (see Figure C.9). Daniel Edwin was the youngest son of John Henry Schram (1810-1898) and Naomi Beamer (1810-1895), and brother of James Henry (1831-1909).

Sources: Powell and Coffman 1953 (Annals of the Forty 4)
Historical Atlas 1876
1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 Census
Hillside Cemetery, Pelham Centre
WLHS 1985
1879 Gazetteer
Land Registry Office Abstracts and Instruments

FIGURE C.6: PARTIAL GENEALOGIES FOR SOME DAWDY FAMILY MEMBERS

1. Caleb Dawdy Sr. (1797-June 15, 18??) married Mary (1801-Aug. 17, 1865)
 - 1.1 William (1833-?)
 - 1.2 Hannah (1834-?)
 - 1.3 Mary Jane (1836-?)
 - 1.4 Caleb Jr. (1839-Aug. 2, 1869) married Avanda Crow (1802-Oct. 15, 1895)
 - 1.5 Emerson (1842-1925) married first Mary Ann (1846-Feb. 8, 1892)
married second Anna Eyman (1851-Sept. 22, 1934)
 - 1.6 Susanna (1844-?)
 - 1.7 (Caleb) Wesley (1846-?)
2. Israel Dawdy (circa 1832-?) married Jane H. (circa 1833-?)
 - 2.1 Sarah Elizabeth (1851-?)
 - 2.2 Mary Jane (1853-?)
 - 2.3 Ellener (1855-?)
 - 2.4 Humphrey (1857-?) married Margaret (1861-?)
 - 2.4.1 Ardis (1885-?)
 - 2.5 Martha (1859-?)
 - 2.6 Caleb (1862-?)
 - 2.7 Amanda (1864-?)
 - 2.8 Susan (1867-?)
 - 2.9 Carrey(?) (1870-?)
3. Richard Dawdy (1820-?) married Catharine (circa 1820-?)
 - 3.1 Johanna (1840-?)
4. Jeremiah Dawdy (1829-?) married Moran (1837-?)
 - 4.1 Samuel (1857-?)
 - 4.2 Peter W. (1859-?)
5. James Dawdy (1828-?) married Sarah (1830-?)
 - 5.1 William H. (1854-?)
 - 5.2 Chauncey (1855-1925) married Naomi Schram* (1857-1921)

- 5.2.1 Louis (Lewis) (1881-?)
- 5.2.2 Libbie
- 5.2.3 Eva
- 5.2.4 Amanda
- 5.2.5 Emily
- 5.2.6 Wesley
- 5.3 Mary Elizabeth (1858-?)
- 5.4 Harmon (1862-?) married Amanda Alberta Schram* (1868-?)
 - 5.4.1 Eva (1883-?) married Bob Wiley
 - 5.4.2 Herbert (1885-?)
 - 5.4.3 Charles (1888-?)
- 5.5 Emily Jane (1869-?)
- 5.6 Amelia (1872-?)

* See Figure C.9: Extended Genealogy for John Henry and Naomi (Beamer) Schram

C.7 ELLIS, BENJAMIN

- Owned Lot 17, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township from 1866 to 1900.
- Born circa 1821.
- Originally a Quaker from England.
- Married Susanah (born circa 1821); no children.
- In 1861 and 1871 lived on Lot 17, Concession 4 in a one storey log house.

Sources: 1861 Census
1871 Census
1876 Historical Atlas
Land Registry Office Abstracts and Instruments

C.8 GRAHAM FAMILY

- The Graham family owned the NW¼ of Lot 17 from 1863 until after 1900.
- First owner was Joseph Grayham (sic.), but all subsequent owners and land records spell the family name Graham.
- Based on 1861 and 1871 Census, Joseph was born in Ireland circa 1775, and came to Upper Canada in 1821. He married Margaret (born circa 1796) and they had three children: Fanny (born circa 1826), James (born circa 1836) and Thomas (born circa 1837). Thomas was single and living by himself in 1871, and by 1881 Joseph had passed away and Fanny was living with Thomas.

Sources: Land Registry Office Abstracts and Instruments
1876 Historical Atlas
1861 Census
1871 Census
1881 Census

C.9 HAMILTON, ROBERT (SENIOR) AND FAMILY (JOHN, JOSEPH, ANNA MARGARET)

- Born 1750; died March 8, 1809.
- Born in Bolton, East Lothian, Scotland, the son of Rev. John Hamilton.
- Brother of George and sister of Jane Henderson.
- Emigrated to New France circa 1760-1770; worked for Montreal merchants Inglis, Ellice and Company, first in Montreal and later at Kingston.
- Traded with the British garrison at Fort Niagara (east side of Niagara River), and moved there circa 1785 to set up his own store.
- Received land grant on west side of Niagara River, moved there, set up store, warehouse, and other businesses, and founded Queenston.
- Cousin of Thomas Clark, who worked for him and later became a business associate and who served as executor of his estate.
- Opened the first "Portage Road" around the Falls of Niagara, from future site of Queenston to mouth of Chippawa Creek.
- Member of first Executive Council of Upper Canada under John Graves Simcoe at first meeting in Newark (now Niagara-on-the-Lake) on Sept. 17, 1792
- Involved with the first concept of a Welland Canal.
- Entertained royalty (Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria) in 1791.
- Married twice; children from first marriage: Robert (Junior), George (founder of City of Hamilton), James, Alexander, Hannah, and Samuel; children from second marriage (to Mary ____): Joseph, Peter Hunter, John, and Mary.
- John (married Francis A. ____?) inherited most of Robert's property in 1809 (held in trust until John was of age) so he became owner of Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough; however, Joseph (a physician in Township of Niagara) also inherited some property and upon his death Lot 17, Concession 3, Gainsborough, passed to Joseph's wife Anna Margaret.

Sources: Parker 1978:8,35-45 Hamilton Family Biography
 Green 1926:260-275 Hunter 1926
 Howland 1912:74 Hamilton Spectator April 4, 1931
 Land Registry Office Abstracts and Instruments

C.10 HARTWELL, NELSON

- Owned S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township after 1860.
- Born July 10, 1810; died 1901 (buried at Riverside Cemetery, Wellandport).
- Married prior to 1833 (name of wife unknown), widower in 1851.
- Had one daughter, Eliza, who married Jacob Schram Jr. [see Schram, Jacob Jr. and Eliza (nee Hartwell), Section C.15.3 and Figure C.10 for genealogy of their family].
- In 1851 Census, Nelson Hartwell worked as a labourer for, and lived with, Henry and Mary Piper; therein Nelson is listed as originally from the USA, and we assume he or his father was a United Empire Loyalist.
- In 1860, Nelson purchased 120 square yard tract on S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3 (where first log school had been located).
- In 1861 Census, Nelson is listed as a "turner" with a business valued at \$400.00, living in a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ storey frame house.
- In 1865, Nelson bought the adjacent 25 acres (less 120 square yard tract he already owned) on S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3.
- In 1876 Historical Atlas, he lived on these 25 acres and is listed as a "hub manufacturer".
- After 1860, Nelson's daughter, Eliza, and her husband, Jacob Schram Jr., lived across the road from Nelson (NE corner of Lot 18, Concession 2) and operated a "grocery".
- Nelson lived on Lot 18 until 1897; we assume he may then have moved in with his daughter.

C.10.1 HARTWELL, ELIZA

- See Schram, Jacob Jr. and Eliza (nee Hartwell), Section C.15.3 and Figure C.10.

Sources: Land Registry Office Abstracts and Instruments
Historical Atlas 1876
1851 and 1861-62 Census

Tremaine and Tremaine 1862 (map)

Riverside Cemetery, Wellandport

Public Archives of Ontario ("Genealogies Collection"-Hartwell)

C.11 McKIDDIE, DANIEL

- Owned NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township from August 18, 1874 until October 31, 1876.
- Born circa 1825.
- Listed in 1851 Census as a bachelor, working as a labourer on a farm in Gainsborough.

Sources: 1851 Census

1876 Historical Atlas

Land Registry Offices Abstracts and Instruments

C.12 MILLER, OGDEN

- Born _____ ?; died _____ ?.
- Bought SE¼ of Lot 17 on January 23, 1851 from Robert Hamilton for £125.0.0, sold it March 5, 1863 to Thomas Phillips for £196.0.0.
- Both deeds for these sales (Land Registry Office Instruments 3692 and 13383) state Ogden Miller was a resident of Stamford Township, Welland County and the latter deed notes his wife was Mary Miller.
- Mentioned in John Darling's "day book".
- Conclude Ogden Miller did not settle on Lot 17.

Sources: Land Registry Office Abstracts and Instruments
Darling n.d.; Darling 1948

C.13 PATTISON, GEORGE

- Owned parcels on Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township from 1834 until 1857.
- Born April 16, 1811; died April 28, 1896.
- Youngest of nine children of John Pattison Jr. (March 27, 1767-August 25, 1856) and Catharine Carter (b. June 17, 1771); John Jr. was a United Empire Loyalist born and raised in Connecticut, and was descended from William Paterson (sic., name changed) originally from Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland.
- George married Margaret (Catharine?) Schram on January 2, 1853.
- Conclude that George (and Margaret) did not live on Lot 18, Concession 3: in 1842 George lived on Lot 24, Concession 4, Gainsborough (Instrument 890), and by 1856 he lived in Moulton Township, Haldimand County (Instrument 8732).
- George's older brothers and sisters were: Oliver; Jacob (January 11, 1795-September 4, 1867); John Wright (b. November 3, 1797); Elizabeth (b. March 17, 1799); Orenzo (b. May 26, 1801); Ambrose (b. August 27, 1803); Fanny (b. February 15, 1807); and Jesse (b. May 10, 1808).
- We assume that George's wife Margaret (Catharine) Schram may have been related to earlier owner of parcel on Lot 18, John Henry Schram, but we list no Margaret (Catharine) Schram in the Schram family biographical sketches.

Sources: Pattison Family Biography (Special Collections Room, St. Catharines Public Library)
Land Registry Office Abstracts and Instruments

C.14 PHILLIPS, THOMAS

- Owned parcel on SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 17, Concession 3 from 1863 until after 1900.
- Born in 1821.
- Married Margaret, born in 1830, in 1854.
- Came to Upper Canada from Ireland in 1854.
- In 1861 Census, Thomas and Margaret are listed as Irish Protestants living in a one storey log house with four children: Marget (sic., should be Margaret; born circa 1855), Mary Ann (born circa 1857), John (born circa 1858), and Richard (born circa 1859).
- By time of 1871 Census, Thomas Sr. had moved to Lot 20, Concession 2, Gainsborough Township.
- 1881 Census lists family of Thomas Sr. (age 59) and his wife Margaret (age 50) as follows: Margaret (24), John C. (22), Richard (21), Robert A. (19), Christine J. (17), Agnes (15), William (16), Sophia J. (13), Thomas Jr. (11), and Ellen (9).
- In 1891 Census, daughter Margaret and sons John, Richard and Robert had moved out of the family house.
- In 1891 Census Thomas Jr. continued to live with his parents, but had married Nellie (age 19) and had two sons, Charlie (age 7) and Archibald (age 5).

Sources: Land Registry Office Abstracts and Instruments

Historical Atlas 1876

1861 Census

1871 Census

1881 Census

1891 Census

C.15 SCHRAM FAMILY: PRELUDE

Like the Beamer's, the Schram family figured prominently in the early history of the Niagara Peninsula.

The Schram name (originally Scram) is of German ancestry and several different Scrams immigrated to the United States in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. At least six different Schrams came to the Niagara Peninsula in the 1780s and 1790s, represented by six Schram men who all served in Butler's Rangers: Frederick, Abram, John, Valentine, Corporal Frederick, and Jeremiah. These men settled in Louth, Pelham, and Gainsborough Townships. For example, we know that in 1783 Jeremiah was granted several hundred acres in Pelham Township (Lots 9 through 14, Concession 1) in recognition of his service in Butler's Rangers. Likewise, John Schram was granted land in Pelham Township in 1796, where he settled with his wife Julia Ann Oille, and Frederick (or Corporal Frederick ?) was granted land in Louth Township in 1794, where he settled with his wife Angelica.

In Sections 6.15.1 to 6.5.10 we present biographical sketches of 10 Schram families. While these sketches appear in alphabetical order for ease of reference, it is necessary to discuss them below in chronological order to understand the sequence of settlement in central Gainsborough Township, and to introduce the first generation of Schrams before succeeding generations.

While no Schrams are listed in the 1828 Gainsborough Township Census (WLHS 1985:36), we know from other sources that John and Julia Ann (nee Oille) Schram moved to Gainsborough from Pelham soon after they purchased the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, Concession 2, Gainsborough circa 1827. Thus John and Julia Ann became the first of several Schram families to live on or near land selected as OWMC Site LF-9C. Their biographical sketch is presented in Section C.15.6, and their genealogy is depicted in Figure C.7. Their son John Nicholas (Section C.15.8) would later own Lot 19, Concession 3.

John and Julia Ann were followed to Gainsborough by Jacob Schram Sr. and

his son John Henry circa 1830-1831; they settled on Lots 19 and 18, Concession 3, respectively. They and their families were the key Schram personnel affecting the ownership of Lot 18 and surrounding lots, and participating in the late nineteenth century "community" in that area. Biographical sketches are presented for Jacob Sr. and Catharine (nee Pattison) (Section C.15.2); for two of their sons: John Henry and his wife Naomi (nee Beamer) (Section C.15.7), and Jacob Jr. and his wife Eliza Catharine (nee Hartwell) (Section C.15.3); and for John Henry and Naomi's two sons: James Henry and his wife Amanda Ann (nee Cornwall) (Section C.15.4), and Daniel Edwin and his wife Priscilla (nee Misner) (Section C.15.1).

Another Schram, Jeremiah, entered Gainsborough circa 1850. He and his wife Catharine had lived in Crowland, but moved to Gainsborough (Lot 18, Concession 3) circa 1850; they continued to live there in 1862 and in 1876 (Section C.15.5). Their son Joseph and his wife Pamillia owned a different parcel on Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough for a brief period (Section C.15.10).

The final Schram family for which we present a sketch is that of John William (Section C.15.9). Although he did not own land in Gainsborough (he lived in Pelham), he married Margaret Beamer (related to the Beamers discussed in Section C.2) and their great great granddaughter Margaret A. (Honsberger) married Irvin Beamer (Section C.2 and Figure C.4); John William and Margaret's son Levi was also a friend (and relative ?) of Jeremiah and Catharine Schram and of John Henry Schram.

Genealogical charts or extended genealogies are presented for John and Julia Ann (Figure C.7); Jacob Sr. and Catharine (Figure C.8); John Henry and Naomi (Figure C.9); Jacob Jr. and Eliza Catharine (Figure C.10); John William and Margaret (Figure C.11), and John Nicholas and Rebecca (Figure C.12).

Eight other Schram families, of unknown relation to each other and to the Schrams listed above, are documented in Figure C.13.

C.15.1 SCHRAM, DANIEL EDWIN AND PRISCILLA (NEE MISNER)

- Younger brother of James Henry (1831-1909), son of John Henry (1810-1898) and Naomi (nee Beamer) (1810-1895).
- Born 1833.
- Married Priscilla Misner (1841-?) and had three daughters: Margaret Jessie (b. 1860), Mary Emily (Emma) (1862-1946) and Amanda Alberta (b. 1868).
- In 1851 Census, Daniel was living with his parents and older brother.
- In 1861 Census, Daniel was living on the same lot as his parents, but in a separate house (one storey log) with his wife Priscilla and their first child, Margaret.
- Priscilla died and Daniel E. remarried Miss Little, but they had no children.
- Daughters Margaret and Mary Emily married and each had 8 children; daughter Amanda married Harmon Dawdy and they had at least three children (see Section C.6.4.5).
- Daniel Edwin was one of the original trustees of the Episcopal Methodist Church in 1866 (NW corner of Lot 19, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township) (with a Corneluis Schram, whose parents and ancestry are unknown).
- Daniel was also one of the trustees for S.S. No. 5 School, involved with the moving of school from Lot 18 to Lot 19 and the subsequent purchase of land to expand the school property on Lot 19 in 1874 (from his brother James Henry).

C.15.2 SCHRAM, JACOB SR. AND CATHARINE (NEE PATTISON)

- Owned all 200 acres on Lot 19, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township (purchased from Peter Hunter Hamilton in 1831 for £313.13.0); sold 50 acres (N $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$) in 1845 to his son-in-law Hezekial Hull (see Figure C.8); sold 10 acres (SE corner) in 1856 to his son Jacob Jr.; sold 90 acres (rest of S $\frac{1}{2}$) in 1856 to his grandson James Henry; sold remaining 50 acres (S $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$) in 1857 to John Nicholas Schram.
- Jacob Sr. was born on February 25, 1786; thus he was 45 years old when he bought Lot 19.
- Married Catharine Pattison (November 8, 1790-March 3, 1858) and had seven children between 1810 and 1831 (see Figure C.8).
- Conclude that Jacob Sr. and Catharine lived on S $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 19, Concession 3, from circa 1831 until 1857; Jacob Sr. was then age 71, and Catharine died the following year (1858).

C.15.3 SCHRAM, JACOB JR. AND ELIZA CATHARINE (NEE HARTWELL)

- First owned 10 acres on SE corner of Lot 19, Concession 3 (bought from his father Jacob Sr.) in 1856; sold this property in 1860 (to William B. Hendershutt and Amantus Schwaller), but in 1861 purchased $\frac{1}{4}$ acre on NE corner of Lot 18, Concession 2, Gainsborough Township (see below).
- Born May 27, 1831; died November 27, 1867.
- Youngest of seven children of Jacob Sr. (b. 1786) and Catharine (nee Pattison, 1790-1858) Schram; brother of John Henry (1810-1898) and James Henry (b. 1827).
- Married Eliza Catharine Hartwell (October 14, 1833-April 17, 1893), the daughter of Nelson Hartwell.
- Had six children, two of which (unnamed or names unknown, one male, one female) died as infants. The remaining four were Theodore, Alonzo Jacob, Angeline Catharine, and Julia Emily (Emma) (see Figure C.10).
- After purchasing $\frac{1}{4}$ acre on NE corner of Lot 18, Concession 2, Jacob Jr. and Eliza built a new $1\frac{1}{2}$ storey frame house and operated from it, or a separate structure, a "grocery" store which, in the 1861-62 Census, was valued at \$400.00 (grocery is shown at this location on Tremaine and Tremaine's 1862 map).
- Jacob Jr. and Eliza are listed in 1861-62 Census as "grocerie-keepers" and as Methodists; they probably contributed to the building of the Episcopal Methodist Church in 1866 (NW corner of Lot 18, Concession 3).
- From 1860 to 1897, Eliza's father Nelson Hartwell lived across the road ($S\frac{1}{2}$ of $S\frac{1}{2}$ of $S\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3) where he operated his hub manufacturing business.
- Jacob Jr. died in 1867, but Eliza and son Alonzo Jacob continued to run the "grocery" until 1901 when Alonzo sold it (to Albe Beamer).
- Jacob Jr., Eliza, their son Alonzo, Alonzo's wife Lydia, Alonzo and Lydia's infant son Norman B., and Eliza's father Nelson Hartwell are interred in the same family plot with one tombstone at Riverside Cemetery, Wellandport.

C.15.4 SCHRAM, JAMES HENRY AND AMANDA ANN CORNWALL

- Owned S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 19, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township from 1856 to 1906.
- Born 1831; died 1909.
- Oldest son of John Henry (1810-1898) and Naomi (nee Beamer, 1810-1895) Schram; brother of Daniel Edwin Schram (b. 1833).
- Not to be confused with his uncle of the same name, sixth child of Jacob Schram Sr.; his uncle was born in 1827.
- Married Amanda Ann Cornwall (1837-1892).
- Had one daughter, Naomi (1857-1921) who married Chauncey Dawdy (1855-1925) and had six children: Louis L., Libbie, Eva, Amanda, Emily, Wesley (see Figure C.9).
- Was living with his parents at time of 1851 Census, but by time of 1861 Census he had moved out and married Amanda.
- In 1856, James Henry purchased 90 acres on the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 19, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township from Jacob Schram Sr., his grandfather.
- Circa 1860, James Henry and Amanda Ann apparently donated a small parcel (i.e. $\frac{1}{4}$ acre) on SW corner of their property on S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 19, to which the log school (formerly on Lot 18, Concession 3) was moved. [This may have been prompted by James Henry's great uncle, John Schram, who was the school trustee (i.e. if John Schram and James Henry's grandfather Jacob Sr. were brothers).] In 1874, James Henry and Amanda Ann sold an additional parcel to allow expansion of the school property. At that time, one of the school trustees was Daniel Edwin Schram, James Henry's brother.
- In 1906, James Henry Schram was a widower and his will left his 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres on S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 19, Concession 3 (his original 90 acres less $\frac{1}{4}$ acre for the school) to Louis L. Dawdy, his grandson (second child of Naomi, James Henry's daughter) and her husband Chauncey Dawdy (see Figure C.9).

C.15.5 SCHRAM, JEREMIAH AND CATHARINE (NEE 7)

- Owned N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township, which he purchased with his wife Catharine in 1850. Prior to that time, Jeremiah and Catharine had lived in Crowland Township. Jeremiah and Catharine settled and lived on N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18 in 1850, and remained there in 1862 and in 1876. Jeremiah died prior to 1881, leaving Catharine as sole owner of their property, which she sold in 1881 to Israel Dawdy.
- Jeremiah also purchased the E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township in 1879 (from Henry and Phoebe Beamer), but in 1872 Jeremiah sold this parcel of 50 acres to his son Joseph and his wife Pamillia. Joseph and Pamillia then sold this parcel in 1874 (to Daniel McKiddie).
- Jeremiah was born in 1802; son Joseph was born in 1837 (see Figure C.13.4).
- Jeremiah's ancestry is unknown. He could not have been the same Jeremiah who served in Butler's Rangers and was one of the original six Schrams; that Jeremiah had been granted 1200 acres in Pelham Township (Lots 9 through 14, Concession 1) in 1783.
- Jeremiah married Catharine, born in 1806.
- Conclude that Jeremiah may have been related to John Henry Schram and Levi Schram, who witnessed one of Jeremiah's deeds (in 1870).

C.15.6 SCHRAM, JOHN AND JULIA ANN (NEE OILLE)

- One of the original six Schram men who served in Butler's Rangers; was granted land in Pelham Township in 1797.
- Married Julia Ann Oille and moved to Gainsborough Township circa 1827, becoming first settler in vicinity of OWMC Site LF-9C (N½ of Lot 18, Concession 2, south of LF-9C).
- His son was John Nicholas (Section C.15.8) who was original settler on Lot 19, Concession 3.
- Served as one of three original trustees in 1845 for school (later S.S. No. 5) with John B. Bennett and John Gardner.
- His obituary appeared in the St. Catharines Journal (Sept. 25, 1851) as follows: "Mr. John Schram, age 96, Gainsborough Township, one of the first settlers in this part of the province. Was with the British in the Revolutionary War. Leaves wife age 92, married 67 years".
- Based on this information, we conclude John Schram was born in 1755 and died in 1851, and that he married Julia Ann Oille (born in 1759) in 1784. Thus their oldest son, John Nicholas, was probably born circa 1785.
- John and Julia Ann lived on N½ of Lot 18 until 1854, when they sold this parcel to Valentine Eitel. In 1861, Valentine Eitel sold a ¼ acre parcel in NE corner of N½ of Lot 18 to Jacob Schram Jr. and his wife Eliza (nee Hartwell); Jacob Schram Jr. may have been John Schram's nephew if Jacob Jr.'s father, Jacob Sr., and John were brothers.

C.15.7 SCHRAM, JOHN HENRY AND NAOMI (NEE BEAMER)

- Owned S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township from 1830 to 1834.
- Born March 12, 1810; died April 20, 1898.
- Oldest son of Jacob Schram Sr. (b. 1786) and Catharine Pattison (November 8, 1790-March 3, 1858); brother of James Henry (b. 1827) and Jacob Jr. (1831-1867).
- Married Naomi Beamer (May 10, 1810-December 16, 1895) and had two children: James Henry (1831-1909) and Daniel Edwin (b. 1833). Naomi Beamer was the daughter of Adam (1774-1848) and Eve (nee Bowman, 1781-1843) Beamer (see Section C.2).
- Conclude that John Henry was originally from Pelham Township. Circa 1830 he married Naomi and in 1830 they bought S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township. They built a log house (measuring 18' x 20') in which their two sons were born; they also built a log barn (measuring 26' x 36') and cleared and fenced 20 acres (on S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18) before selling the entire 100 acres on S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18 in 1834. We do not know where they moved to, but it was somewhere in the area because they are listed in the 1851 Census, with their sons James Henry (then age 21) and Daniel Edwin (then age 19), as living in a one storey log house.
- By the 1861 Census, John Henry and Naomi (then both age 52) were living in a one storey frame house with another woman, Samantha Rice (age 19), (possibly a maid or servant ?). Living on the same lot, but in a separate house (one storey log) were Daniel Edwin (then age 28), Daniel's wife Priscilla (then age 20), and Daniel and Priscilla's daughter Margaret (then age 1). At the time, Daniel had 1 horse, 2 cows, and 1 pig valued at \$125.00. Since John Henry and Naomi's oldest son James Henry is not listed with them in the 1861 Census, he must have by then (age 30 or 31) moved out and married Amanda Cornwall.
- Genealogical data for John Henry and Naomi's family, and their families, is presented in Figure C.9.
- John Henry Schram's funeral (April 20, 1898) was held at Centenary Church, and he was interred beside his wife Naomi at Hillside Cemetery, Pelham Centre (St. Catharines Journal, April 20, 1898).

C.15.8 SCHRAM, JOHN NICHOLAS AND FAMILY (?)

- Owned S½ of N½ of Lot 19, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township in 1857 [purchased from Jacob Schram Sr., who was probably a relative].
- Born in 1822.
- Married Rebecca (born in 1823) and they had 6 children as listed in Figure C.12.
- John Nicholas died prior to 1888, granting in his will the parcel on Lot 19 to his three daughters and their husbands: Phoebe Catharine and Nicholas Ecker, Henrietta and Robert Book, and Julia Alice and John Nelson Misner.
- Subsequently, the parcel on Lot 19 was sold by John Nicholas' daughters and their husbands to John Nicholas' son Harmon Henry (born in 1846). After 1891 this parcel was granted to Harmon Henry's wife Phoebe Ann.

C.15.9 SCHRAM, JOHN WILLIAM AND MARGARET (NEE BEAMER)

- Did not own land in Gainsborough Township.
- Settled in Pelham Township (Lots 15 and 16, Concession 1).
- Born in 1773; died 1860.
- Unknown relationship to other Schram families.
- Married Margaret Beamer (1777-1855), the daughter of Henry (1730-1833) and Lena (nee Blankenberg) Beamer; sister of Adam (1774-1848) Beamer (see Section C.2).
- Had three children: John Frederick (1800-1879); Levi (b. 1801); and Mary (see Figure C.11).
- Son Levi may be the Levi Schram who witnessed the 1870 deed of Jeremiah and Catharine Schram; since we document no other Levi Schram, we conclude that this Levi was related in some way to Jeremiah, and also related in some way to John Henry Schram who co-witnessed the same 1870 deed.
- John William, Margaret, and their two sons are buried at Rockway Cemetery.

C.15.10 SCHRAM, JOSEPH AND PAMILLIA C. (NEE ?)

- Owned E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township from 1872 to 1874. This parcel of 50 acres had been purchased by Joseph's father, Jeremiah, in 1870, who transferred it to his son in 1872. Joseph and his wife Pamillia C. sold this parcel in 1874 to Daniel McKiddie. A house on this parcel may have been built in 1853 by the previous owners, Henry and Phoebe Beamer, and Joseph and Pamillia may have lived in this house during the short time they owned the property.
- Joseph was born in 1837.
- Joseph was the son of Jeremiah and Catharine Schram.
- Joseph married Pamillia C.

Sources for Schram Families:

Schram Family Biography (Special Collections Room, St. Catharines Public Library)

Niagara North Land Registry Office Abstracts and Instruments

1851, 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891 Census

1876 Historical Atlas

Tremaine and Tremaine 1862 (Map)

Local cemeteries

Powell and Coffman 1957 (Annals of the Forty 8)

St. Catharines Standard, April 20, 1898

St. Catharines Journal, Sept. 25, 1851

FIGURE C.7 GENEALOGICAL DATA FOR JOHN AND JULIA ANN (NEE OILLE) SCHRAM

1. John Schram (b. circa 1755) married in 1784 Julia Ann Oille (b. ca. 1759)
 - 1.1 John Nicholas (b. ca. 1785?) married _____?
 - 1.2 Harmon (b. ca. 1787?)
 - 1.3 Phoebe (b. ca. 1789?)

FIGURE C.8: GENEALOGICAL DATA FOR JACOB SR. AND
CATHARINE (NEE PATTISON) SCHRAM

1. Jacob Schram Sr. (Feb. 25, 1786-?) married Catharine Pattison (Nov. 8,
1790-Mar. 3, 1858)
 - 1.1 John Henry (Mar. 12, 1810-Apr. 20, 1898) married Naomi Beamer (May
10, 1810-Dec. 16, 1895)
 - 1.2 Christianna (Mar. 16, 1818-Apr. 7, 1861)
 - 1.3 Julia Ann Margaret (b. Sept. 18, 1819)
 - 1.4 Rachel Diane (Oct. 11, 1822-May 16, 1864)
 - 1.5 Charity (b. June 1, 1824) married Hezekial Hull (1816)
 - 1.5.1 James A. (1842)
 - 1.5.2 Jacob A. (1843)
 - 1.5.3 Catharine (1847)
 - 1.5.4 Infant daughter (1850-1851)
 - 1.6 James Henry (b. Oct. 16, 1827)
 - 1.7 Jacob (Junior) (May 27, 1831-Nov. 27, 1867) married Eliza Catharine
Hartwell (Oct. 14,
1833-Apr. 17, 1893)

FIGURE C.9 EXTENDED GENEALOGY FOR JOHN HENRY AND NAOMI (NEE BEAMER) SCHRAM

1. John Henry Schram (Mar. 12, 1810-Apr. 20, 1898) married Naomi Beamer (May 27, 1810-Dec. 16, 1895)
 - 1.1 James Henry (1831-1909) married Amanda Ann Cornwall (1837-1892)
 - 1.1.1 Naomi (1857-1921) married Chauncey Dawdy* (1855-1925)
 - 1.1.1.1 Louis (Lewis) (1881-?)
 - 1.1.1.2 Libbie
 - 1.1.1.3 Eva
 - 1.1.1.4 Amanda
 - 1.1.1.5 Emily
 - 1.1.1.6 Wesley
 - 1.1.2 Emma (1863)
 - 1.1.3 John Cornwall (1867)
 - 1.2 Daniel Edwin (1833-?) married Priscilla Misner (1841-?)
 - 1.2.1 Margaret Jessie (1860-?) married Nelson Hodgkins (1857)
 - 1.2.1.1 Osckaa(?) (1880)
 - 1.2.1.2 Deluian(?) (1882)
 - 1.2.1.3 Minnie(?) (1884)
 - 1.2.1.4 Blake (1885)
 - 1.2.1.5 Howard (1886)
 - 1.2.1.6 Emma (1889)
 - 1.2.1.7 Harwin(?) (1890)
 - 1.2.2 Mary Emily (Emma) (1862-1946) married Robert Lampman
 - 1.2.3 Amanda Alberta (1868-?) married Harmon Dawdy* (1862-?)
 - 1.2.3.1 Eva (1883-?) married Bob Wiley
 - 1.2.3.2 Herbert (1885-?)
 - 1.2.3.3 Charles (1888-?)

* See Figure C.6: Partial Genealogies for some Dawdy Family Members. Chauncey and Harmon Dawdy listed above were brothers.

FIGURE C.10: GENEALOGICAL DATA FOR JACOB JR. AND
ELIZA CATHARINE (NEE HARTWELL) SCHRAM

1. Jacob Schram Sr. (b. Feb. 25, 1786) married Catharine Pattison (Nov. 8,
1790-Mar. 3, 1858)
 - 1.1 John Henry
 - 1.2 Christianna (1817)
 - 1.3 Julia Ann Margaret
 - 1.4 Rachel Diane
 - 1.5 Charity
 - 1.6 James Henry
 - 1.7 Jacob Jr. (May 27, 1831-Nov. 27, 1867) married Eliza Catharine
Hartwell (Oct. 14, 1833-Apr.
17, 1893)
 - 1.7.1 Theodore (b. Feb. 8, 1856) married Eliza (Susannah?) Gracey
(1863)
 - 1.7.1.1 Laura (1882)
 - 1.7.1.2 Beatrice (1887)
 - 1.7.1.3 John (1889)
 - 1.7.2 Alonzo Jacob (Feb. 28, 1861-1922) married Lydia Schwaab (1865-
1921)
 - 1.7.2.1 Roy (1887)
 - 1.7.2.2 Norman B. (1901-1901)
 - 1.7.3 Angeline Catharine (b. Sept. 12, 1863) married J.W. Cornwall
 - 1.7.4 Julia Emily (Emma) (b. Dec. 22, 1865)
 - 1.7.5 infant male
 - 1.7.6 infant female

FIGURE C.11: EXTENDED GENEALOGY FOR JOHN WILLIAM AND
MARGARET (NEE BEAMER) SCHRAM

1. John William Schram (1773-Oct. 5, 1860) married Margaret Beamer (1777-Aug. 22, 1855)
 - 1.1 John Frederick (1800-Nov. 21, 1879) married Peggy Hainey - No children
 - 1.2 Levi (1801) married Elizabeth Bowman (1808-1896) - Married on April 3, 1827
 - 1.2.1 Margaret Ann married Robert Kreamer (1824-1916)
 - 1.2.1.1 Anna Margaret (1845-1926) married Jacob H. Honsberger (1837-1903)
 - 1.2.1.1.1 Margaret Ida married Irvin Beamer (see Figure C.14)
 - 1.2.1.1.2 Edah Elizabeth married John Henry Swayze
 - 1.2.1.1.3 Calvin Adelbert
 - 1.2.1.1.4 Frederick Claton
 - 1.2.1.1.5 William Ransom married Edith Gracey
 - 1.2.1.2 John W. married Adah Vine
 - 1.2.1.2.1 Edah married Mark Cousin
 - 1.2.1.2.2 Frederick married Pauline Holmes
 - 1.2.1.2.3 Hazel married Ezra Woodman
 - 1.2.1.3 Calvin Levi (1859-1917) married Elizabeth Purty
 - 1.2.1.3.1 Charles Mervin (b. 1879) married Florence May Griffith
 - 1.2.1.3.1.1 Norman Leonard
 - 1.2.1.3.1.2 Gladys Irene married M. Mann
 - 1.2.1.3.1.3 Netta Lillian married Charles Wood
 - 1.2.1.3.2 Roy Edgar (b. 1881) married Francis Murphy
 - 1.2.1.3.2.1 Edgar R.
 - 1.2.1.3.2.2 Ethel E.
 - 1.2.1.3.2.3 Earl Jas.
 - 1.2.1.3.2.4 Jane K.
 - 1.2.1.3.2.5 Helen M.

- 1.2.1.3.2.6 Donald R.
- 1.2.1.3.2.7 Effie A.
- 1.2.1.3.2.8 Robert L.
- 1.2.1.3.3 Robert L. (b. 1882) married Grace Nickerson
 - 1.2.1.3.3.1 Leonard
 - 1.2.1.3.3.2 Harold
- 1.2.1.3.4 Nellie M. (b. 1885) married Martin J. Balliett
 - 1.2.1.3.4.1 Francis Louise
- 1.2.1.3.5 Alta Brant (b. 1887) married Robert O'Dell
 - 1.2.1.3.5.1 Virginia May
 - 1.2.1.3.5.2 Thelma P.
 - 1.2.1.3.5.3 Jack R.
- 1.2.1.3.6 Lorne Gray (b. 1895) (Bachelor)
- 1.2.1.4 Hattie Elizabeth married William Booth
- 1.2.1.5 Ella Amy married Jno. R. Oliver
 - 1.2.1.5.1 Clifton
 - 1.2.1.5.2 Rutherford
- 1.3 Mary married Noah Force - No children?

Note: Rockway Presbyterian Cemetery contains the graves and tombstones of John William Schram, his wife Margaret (nee Beamer), and a son Levi. The latter was born in 1801 or 1802 and died January 29, 1828, age 26 years, 6 months, 15 days. This cannot be the same son as Levi 1.2 above.

FIGURE C.12: GENEALOGICAL DATA FOR JOHN NICHOLAS SCHRAM

1. John Nicholas Schram (1822-circa 1888) married Rebecca (1823-?)
 - 1.1 Phoebe Catharine (1845) married Nicholas Ecker
 - 1.2 Harmon Henry (1846) married Phoebe Ann (1849)
 - 1.3 Henrietta (1849) married Robert Book
 - 1.4 James H. (1850-died prior to 1861)
 - 1.5 Julia Alice (1852) married John Nelson Misner
 - 1.6 Margaret (1859)

FIGURE C.13: GENEALOGICAL DATA FOR 8 OTHER SCHRAM FAMILIES
(Unknown relation, if any, to each other and to other Schrams' listed herein)
(Derived from 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 Census)

1. Peter Schram (1794) married _____?
 - 1.1 Peter (1832)
 - 1.2 Robert (1837) married Euphemia (1837)
 - 1.2.1 Daniel J. (1863)
 - 1.2.2 Alexander (1867)
 - 1.2.3 Nancy (1870)
 - 1.3 James (1840)
 - 1.4 Alvina (1842)
2. John Schram (1799) married Judy A. (1800)
 - 2.1 Simeon (1833)
 - 2.2 Julia Ann (1835)
 - 2.3 Lavina (1837)
 - 2.4 Emanuel (1843)
 - 2.5 Nathaniel (1845)
 - 2.6 Elijah (1846)
3. Davis Schram (1801) married Elizabeth (1799)
 - 3.1 John (1829)
 - 3.2 Jacob (1834)
 - 3.3 John (1836)
 - 3.4 Catharine (1839)
 - 3.5 Charlotte (1843)
 - 3.6 Michael (1845)
4. Jeremiah Schram (1802) married Catharine (1806)
 - 4.1 Margaret (1826)
 - 4.2 Eliza (1832)
 - 4.3 Joseph H. (1837) married Pamillia
 - 4.4 John Henry (1849) married Elizabeth (1853)

- 4.4.1 William (1873)
- 4.4.2 George (1874)
- 4.4.3 Mary (1876)
- 4.4.4 Sarah (1876)
- 4.4.5 Frederick (1878)
- 4.4.6 _____ ? (1881)

5. Cornelius Schram (1817) married Margaret (1825)

- 5.1 Richard (1843)
- 5.2 Robert (1844)
- 5.3 Lydia (1847)

6. John Schram (1817) married Julian (Julia Ann?) (1818)

- 6.1 Margaret (1849)

7. James Schram (1825) married Barbara (1824)

- 7.1 Eliza C. (1844)
- 7.2 Sarah E. (1845)
- 7.3 Marinda (1846)
- 7.4 George W. (1848)
- 7.5 James C. (1850)

8. Cornelius Schram (1837) married Louisa (1826)

- 8.1 Jessie (1867)
- 8.2 Edith (1869)

C.16 SMITH, JOHN

- Received Crown Patent for all 200 acres on Lot 17, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township on March 31, 1807.
- "Special Order-in-Council" for this grant, dated February 11, 1807, reads "Grant to John Smith of the Township of Niagara, yeoman, son of Elias Smith of the same place, U.E." (Township Papers, Gainsborough, Public Archives of Ontario).
- Sold or transferred these 200 acres to Robert Hamilton (Section C.9) on January 6, 1808.
- No other information available.

Sources: Public Archives of Ontario ("Township Papers" - Gainsborough)
Wilson 1968
Niagara North Land Registry Office, Abstracts

C.17 STREET, SAMUEL II

- Born 1753; died 1815.
- Born in Wilton, Connecticut.
- Third son of Samuel Street I (1720-1753) and Elizabeth Smith.
- Married Phoebe van Camp, had one daughter.
- Moved to Fort Niagara (British garrison on east side of Niagara River) in 1778, serving first as a trader between the British and Iroquois, then opening his own store within the Fort to deal directly with the British, the Iroquois, and United Empire Loyalists.
- Business partner of Andrew Butler, son of Col. John Butler of Butler's Rangers.
- Moved to Newark (later Niagara-on-the-Lake) in 1796 and opened business/-store there.
- By 1803, had moved to "Grove Farm", his estate on west side of Niagara River between Chippawa Creek and Street's Creek. His house was destroyed by fire during Battle of Chippawa, July 15, 1814.
- Served as Captain of Third Lincoln Militia.
- Acquired thousands of acres of land in southern Ontario, purchased from United Empire Loyalists who did not fulfil the settlement requirements of their original land grants from the Crown, paying for each 200 acre parcel from 5 shillings to £100.0.0 (average £30).
- Entered politics and served as Speaker of the House until his death in 1815.
- Friend and associate of Thomas Cummings of Chippawa and his son James (Section C.4).

Sources: Parker 1978:10-28

Parker n.d.

Cruikshank 1929

Hunter 1927

Street Family Biography (Special Collections Room, St. Catharines Public Library)

C.18 STREET, SAMUEL III

- Born March 14, 1775; died August 21, 1844.
- Born in Wilton, Connecticut.
- Oldest son of Nehemiah Street (Aug. 16, 1745-Sept. 1, 1787) and Thankful Moody (born in Old Guildford, Connecticut). Nehemiah was the oldest son of Samuel Street I (1720-1753) and Elizabeth Smith; brother of Samuel Street II (1750-1815) (Section C.17).
- Sister of Cynthia Street, who later married Mr. Fuller (she acquired parcel on Lot 17, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township in 1877, inherited from Thomas Clark Street (see Section C.19).
- Father was murdered (Sept. 1, 1787), and Samuel Street III, then age 12, moved to Fort Niagara and was raised by his uncle, Samuel Street II.
- Moved to Newark, then Chippawa, with his uncle and worked in his uncle's business in 1796.
- Began to work for Thomas Clark at Queeston in 1799, then became Clark's close friend, associate, and business partner in retail, merchant, trading, and land ventures.
- Operated "Street's Mill" in Chippawa.
- Individually, or collectively with Thomas Clark and other partners, acquired thousands of acres of land in southern Ontario. These lands were either purchased directly, or obtained through default of payment of mortgages held by Street or Street and Clark.
- Inherited Thomas Clark's estate, including his large house "Clark Hill".
- Involved with planning and financing the first and second Welland Canals with William Hamilton Merritt.
- Married Abigail Hyde Ransom on Sept. 5, 1811, and had one son (Thomas Clark Street) (Section C.19) and 5 daughters.

Sources: Parker 1978:131-200

Niagara Falls Review Sept. 2, 1872:17

Hunter 1927

Street Family Biography (Special Collections Room, St. Catharines Public Library)

C.19 STREET, THOMAS CLARK

- Born April 1814, died September 6, 1872.
- Only son of Samuel Street III (Section C.18) and Abigail Hyde Ransom, born at Bridgewater (later Street's) Mills (later Chippawa).
- Studied law, but was never called to the bar because he inherited the bulk of his father's estate in 1844 and pursued his own interests in business, financing, and land speculation.
- Founder of Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company; treasurer of Erie and Ontario (Chippawa-Queenston) Railway; officer of Niagara Shipbuilding Company; banker (Gore Bank); miller; proprietor; paymaster of the pensioners (from War of 1812); Lt.-Col. of Lincoln Militia; Reeve of Stamford Township (1850-1859); member of Legislature of Upper Canada for Welland County; Federal Member of Parliament after 1867, after assisting in Confederation; appointed Member without Portfolio in Sir John A. MacDonald's first government.
- On committee to erect second (present) Brock's Monument at Queenston Heights, and honorary pallbearer at General Isaac Brock's re-interment.
- Entertained Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) in Sept. 1860, after building a commemorative tower (Prince of Wales Tower or "Street's Pagoda" on Cedar Island in Niagara River.
- Bachelor.
- Buried in Drummond Hill Cemetery north of Lundy's Lane Battlefield.
- His estate was inherited by his late sister's son, Sutherland Macklem.

Sources: Parker 1978:282

Niagara Falls Review Sept. 2, 1972:17

Street Family Biography (Special Collections Room, St. Catharines Public Library)

FIGURE C.14: GENEALOGICAL DATA FOR SOME STREET FAMILY MEMBERS

1. Samuel Street I (1720-1753) married Elizabeth Snow
 - 1.1 Nehemiah (1745-1787)* married Thankful Moody
 - 1.1.1 Samuel III (1775-1844) married Abigail Hyde Ransom
 - 1.1.1.1 daughter
 - 1.1.1.2 Thomas Clark (1814-1872) (Bachelor)
 - 1.1.1.3-6 4 daughters**
 - 1.1.2 Timothy
 - 1.1.3 Thaddeus
 - 1.1.4 Cynthia married Thomas B. Fuller
 - 1.1.5 Anne
 - 1.2 Second son
 - 1.3 Samuel II (1753-1815) married Phoebe van Camp
 - 1.3.1 Mary married John Usher
 - 1.3.1.1-? children

* Nehemiah was murdered and his son Samuel III, then age 12, was raised by his uncle Samuel II.

** One of Samuel Street III's daughters married Mr. Macklem and they had a son named Sutherland who inherited the bulk of his uncle Thomas Clark Street's estate in 1872.

C.20 STROBRIDGE, JOB

- Received Crown Patent for all 200 acres on Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township on March 10, 1797.
- Crown Patent ticket reads "The bearer, Jobe (sic.) Strobridge, 23 years of age, born in New York State, farmer, having been examined is recommended for 200 acres. 2 July, 1795. This lot was surveyed to him 29 Sept. 1796" (and approved in council on March 10, 1797).
- This Job Strobridge may have been related to the Crispus Strowbridge (sic.) who was granted 700 acres of land in 1795; these 700 acres consisted of 200 granted to Crispus and 500 granted to his wife and nine children (i.e. one of whom may have been Job ?).

Sources: Public Archives of Ontario ("Township Papers" - Gainsborough)
Wilson 1968:3-4
Cruikshank 1927:135